

VENIZELIST TROOPS READY FOR ACTIVE SERVICE AT FRONT

Germany Warns Supply Of
Munitions to Allies Will
Be Cause for War

ANOTHER CAUTION

Entente Call for Fulfilment
Of Obligations; Con-
fident of Solution

EXPULSION URGED

Note Asks That Austro-
German Legation Staffs
Be Sent Away

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 11.—A tele-
gram from Salonica states that the
Venizelist army is ready to start for
the front.

More officers and non-commissioned
officers belonging to the garrison are
joining the National movement and
proceeding to Salonica, where a draft
of 554 organized Greek volunteers
from Egypt have also arrived.

It is reported that the Athens
Government has acquiesced to the
demands made by the Entente that
public officials and officers shall be
permitted to join the Nationalist
Party, provided that the officers first
resign.

The Athens correspondent of the
Morning Post states that the German
Minister has informed the Greek
Minister for Foreign Affairs that
Germany will consider the cessation of
war-material to the Allies a casus
belli.

Confident of Satisfaction

The Entente Ministers have in-
timated to the Government that the
non-fulfilment of its obligations will
dangerously irritate public opinion in
Britain and France, but the Entente
diplomacy is confident of a satisfac-
tory solution.

It is understood that a Note pre-
sented by the Allies to the Greek
Government demands the departure
of the staffs of the Austrian and
German Legations.

A British official despatch from
Salonica states that naval guns suc-
cessfully shelled the enemy's
bivouacs at Provista.

On the Struma front, our patrols
encountered enemy detachments and
took some of them prisoners.

A Serbian official communique re-
ports: The Serbians yesterday car-
ried out brilliant operations in the
region of the Cernareka, carrying
strong positions and capturing 600
prisoners and a number of guns.

Reuter's correspondent at Serbian
headquarters states that their suc-
cesses in the Tobuke Range continue.
The Bulgarians were re-inforced with
fresh troops and counter-attacked on
the 11th, but were thrown back and
pursued and a thousand additional
prisoners, eight howitzers and other
war material captured. Fifty-six
enemy guns were taken last month.
Bulgar Attacks Fail

Paris, November 12.—An official
despatch from Salonica reports: In
the Cerna bend, fresh Bulgar at-
tacks against the Serbs failed. The
bad weather continues. British
aeroplanes bombed Perna and
Puljovo stations.

The Serbians are driving back
the Bulgarians in the Cerna loop
and continue their victorious ad-
vance. The whole of the Tobuke
Range is now in their possession
and likewise the village of
Polok, which was captured by a
brilliant assault. All Bulgarian
counter-attacks were repulsed, with
heavy loss. The Serbians also made
progress further west, north of Vell
Selo.

Salonica, November 12.—On Satur-
day, the Serbians repulsed a Bulgar
counter-attack against their
new positions and extended their
gains, capturing the rest of the
village of Polok.

Tarnowski, Austrian Ambassador to U. S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 10.—Count
von Tarnowski, the Austrian Minister
at Sofia, has been appointed Am-
bassador at Washington.

Another Deadlock Occurs In Discussion of Laohsikai; Sir J. Jordan May Withdraw

Chinese Want Parliamentary Discussion of Agreement;
Minister Demands Immediate Signature

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 13.—The Lao-
hsikai negotiations seem to have
reached another deadlock. It appears
that the negotiations between Sir
John Jordan and Hsia Yi-ting went
on satisfactorily throughout the
week. An agreement in the form
of an exchange of notes between the
French Legation and the Walchiaou
was drawn up and was ready for
signature when the Chinese, at the
eleventh hour, stated that the agree-
ment must be submitted to Parlia-
ment, on the ground that, although
it was not a treaty, it was such in
principle and operation.

Sir John Jordan thereupon
threatened to withdraw from the
negotiations, unless the agreement
was signed without further delay.

Predict Early Settlement

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, November 12.—The Lao-
hsikai affair was discussed at a secret
meeting of the Senate, yesterday.
Premier Tuan Chi-jui allegedly in-
formed the House that, through the
mediation of the British Minister, in
the name of the Entente, the affair
will be settled at an early date. The
arrangements would be submitted to
Parliament before signing.

Sir John Jordan yesterday deman-
ded a reply from the Walchiaou on
his suggestion about Laohsikai. No
answer has been given so far.

Tsao Kun and Chu Chia-pao, Civil
Governor and Tsuchun of Chihli,
respectively, have arrived at Peking
in connection with the Laohsikai in-
cident.

The Bank of China has received
600,000 Dollars from the Mint in
Tientsin.

The Entente and China

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, November 9.—The Franco-
Chinese difficulty over the question
of enlarging the area of the French
Concession at Tientsin has become
invested with more seriousness than
at first appeared likely. Although the
negotiations, as far as the responsible
officials of both France and China
were concerned, were being conducted
in an amicable manner, unofficial
intervention rendered a satisfactory

Zenith of Tsar's Power Will Come Next Year

Brussiloff Highly Confident;
Says Rumanian Reverses
Have no Significance

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 10.—General
Brussiloff, in an interview, stated that
the operations during the Summer
mark the definite period of the defeat
of the enemy, dating from the co-
operation of the programs of the Allies.
The enemy's super-human efforts have
failed to regain them the initiative on
the Russian south-western front and
the campaign in France has de-
monstrated the ability of the Anglo-
French forces to destroy any German
defences.

"The zenith of the power of Russia
will only be reached next year, when
we shall have the largest and best
army since the beginning of the war.
We are still inferior in material and
heavy guns this year.

"The temporary reverses suffered by
Rumania have not the slightest
significance, in view of the failure of
the Germans to pierce the Carpathians.
Russia, from the Tsar to the common
soldier, is unanimous in its determina-
tion that Rumania must be supported
to the utmost possible extent."

Holland to Supply British With Food

Agreement Signed Secures In-
creased Shipment of Agri-
cultural Produce

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 10.—A com-
mercial agreement between Holland
and Great Britain has been signed, by
means of which Great Britain will
secure increased supplies of Dutch
agricultural produce.

settlement extremely difficult. Threats
of boycott, and of appeal to arms had
the not unnatural effect of causing
the Entente Powers to give veiled
diplomatic support to France. The
matter has, therefore, ceased to be a
question between France and China.
One of the Peking papers this morn-
ing has made a violent onslaught on
the Entente Powers which is likely to
have the unhappy effect of causing
further complications. In view of the
fact that China is endeavoring to get
the Entente Powers to grant her a
loan of \$100,000,000 it is extremely
unfortunate that attempts should be
made to turn the comparatively small
issue relating to the extension of the
French concession into an inter-
national affair in which the align-
ment of the belligerent countries is
concerned.

The Bank of China

The run on the Bank of China con-
tinues. Much discontent has been
expressed by some of the holders of
the notes of this institution because
the Bank refuses to cash them except
at the head office. Only a very
limited number can get silver for
their notes each day, especially as
the Bank only keeps its doors open
for three hours. In desperation
many of the note-holders began to go
to the exchange shops which accept-
ed the notes at a small discount.

Yesterday, however, the police ar-
rested three or four of the exchange
shop keepers, but the result has been
to cause the notes to become un-
changeable. This step has not
enhanced the credit of the institution.

Today I understand the foreign banks
are to hold a conference to consider
the question of supporting the Bank
of China. If they agree to afford
support all will be well, but if not it
is to be feared that the position of
the Bank will again become pre-
carious.

To Limit Extension?

Tokio, November 11.—Japan, Great
Britain and Russia have decided to
mediate in the Laohsikai question.
It is reported that the question will
be solved by limiting the area of the
extension and a joint police system
will be adopted.

Over Border, Belgian Refugees Fired Upon

Many Killed by Electric Wires;
Flee from Deportation; Num-
erous Riots Occur

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 11.—The
Telegraaf states that 30,000 Belgians
have been transported from Antwerp
to Germany and also all the males at
Waterloo. They receive thirteen
Marks a week and military rations.

Several riots have occurred at
Antwerp. Citizens between the ages
of 17 and 30 having been notified to
prepare to depart, many fled and were
killed on the frontier by electric wires.
The Germans fired on one group of
refugees after it had passed the frontier.

The newspaper Tyd states that 21,000
of the citizens of Antwerp have been
deported to Germany. Their friends
were forbidden to wish them farewell,
those seeking to enter the station
being liable to a fine of £300 and six
months' imprisonment.

The Telegraaf states that there
have been violent scenes at Mons,
where the deportees attacked the Ger-
mans with knives, many of them being
wounded. The troops charged the
deportees with the bayonet.

Many of the requisitioned men are
being employed on railway construction
on the west front. The Germans
are strongly guarding the frontier, to
prevent escapes into Holland.

Emperor of Austria Sick with Catarrh

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 12.—The Em-
peror of Austria is suffering from
catarrh.

Real War Picture ☐ Armored Car, Wounded and Ambulance



Here is a picture which illustrates
the scope of the camera lens at one
and the same time. In the foreground, lying beside the road, are several wounded French
and German soldiers. At the left is
back of it is a field ambulance, ready
to carry off the wounded. The countryside is torn by shell-fire. The
picture was made near Guillemont, on
the French front.

GERMANY DOESN'T WISH PEACE WITH GT. BRITAIN

But Willing to Talk with Others,
Says Lokal Anzeiger; No
Time to Aid Armenians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 11.—The
Lokal Anzeiger, commenting on Mr.
Asquith's speech at the Guildhall,
declares that the Germans are fully
occupied with their own affairs and
can hardly be expected to act as the
savior of the Armenians and others
suffering from the misfortunes of war.
It adds that nobody in Germany has
the slightest inclination for a separate
peace with Great Britain, but, if
other enemy States sound Germany,
"perhaps we (the Germans) will try
to build them a bridge."

Welsh Demonstrators Wreck Peace Meeting

10,000 Force Entrance, Eject
Labor Leaders; Mr. Ramsay
Macdonald Flees

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 12.—A great pro-
cession wrecked the Pacific Con-
ference at Cardiff, yesterday. Mr. J.
Ramsay Macdonald and other speakers
escaped by a side door.

The Labor leaders, Mr. Tupper and
Mr. C. B. Stanton, M.P. for Merthyr
Tydfil, headed the demonstrators
against the Pacificists. The former
attacked the doors of the hall in which
the meeting was being held and over
which Mr. Winston, President of the
South Wales Miners Federation, was
presiding and, despite the resistance
of the police, the demonstrators, who
numbered 10,000, forced an entrance.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald disappeared.
Mr. Winston and Mr. J. H. Thomas,
Labor member for Derby, remained to
argue with the invaders, but their re-
marks were drowned by the singing of
patriotic songs. Mr. Thomas was
dragged off a table and ejected and the
demonstrators held a meeting and
passed a resolution in favor of a
vigorous prosecution of the war.

A peace meeting at which Mr.
Ramsay Macdonald was to preside,
arranged for tonight at Cardiff, has
been abandoned, in view of the
assemblage of a large and hostile
crowd.

General Moratorium Called in Australia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, November 11.—The Com-
monwealth has issued regulations pro-
viding for a general moratorium.

The Weather

Very cloudy and cold weather, with
strong northerly squalls along the
coast. The maximum temperature
recorded yesterday was 66.4 and the
minimum 37.4, the figures for the
corresponding day last year being
respectively 60.8 and 47.3.

Murder of Russians Near Mukden Charged To Germans' Account

Alleged to Have Hired Assass-
ins from Another District;
Affray with Hungtutze

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Mukden, November 12.—A joint
investigation by the local Japanese,
Chinese and Russian authorities has
revealed that the criminals who
recently wounded the Russian veteri-
nary doctor at from Ewan (near
Mukden) to examine the wounds of
Russian subjects and killed his orderly,
at Kaiyuan, are Chinese assassins
from another locality and were
apparently hired by German agents.

Tsitsihar, November 11.—A band of
Chinese hungtutze, on October 28,
attacked a transport in the forest
concession of Shevchenko, plundered
it and took away eighty horses.
Mongol horsemen, constituting the
guard of the Concession, and several
Russians employed there, overtook
the brigands near the river Dessino,
captured them and recovered the
booty.

At this moment, armed Chinese
soldiers appeared, set free the
hungtutze and dispersed the Mongol
horsemen, killing several and wound-
ing a constable from the Russian
Vice-consulate at Hallar, who had
accompanied the Mongols. The Chi-
nese soldiers also killed five horses and
drove away the remainder.

The fate of Nikonov and Biriukov,
two Russians employed on the Con-
cession, is still unknown. The
hungtutze belong to the same band
which lately robbed the Russian
student Verbitskii, in the same
region. The latter's rifle was found
by the Mongol horsemen in the
hungtutze's possession.

The Russian Consul at Tsitsihar
has summoned the local Chinese
authorities and requested them to
immediately investigate the case and
make reparation and to inflict ex-
emplary punishment on the criminals.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Nov. 14

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Nov. 16

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava Nov. 17

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Nov. 17

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per C.M. s.s. China Nov. 18

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Nov. 18

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 27

For Europe:—

Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique Nov. 16

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. Nov. 26

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due to arrive

here on or about November 15, per

N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru.

The French mail of October 15 is

due at Hongkong on November 22,

and here on November 25. Left

Colombo on November 6, per M.M.

s.s. Amazon.

The French mail of October 29

is due at Hongkong on December 1

and here on December 4. Left

Port Said on November 5, per M.M.

s.s. Athos.

AMERICAN VESSEL IS DESTROYED BY A GERMAN U-BOAT

s.s. Columbian Sunk; Sailors
Reach Corunna Safely
In Life-Boats

IGNORING NORWAY

Berlin Says Regulations Il-
legal; Will Cause Breach
If Insisted On

HOLD DUTCH MAIL

Taken into Zeebrugge; Pas-
sengers Included British
From Ruhleben

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 11.—It is con-
firmed that a German submarine
sank the American steamer Colum-
bian (8,580 tons; American-Hawaiian
Co., Ltd.).

The British steamers Bogota
(4,602 tons), Marga (674 tons) and
Earl of Forfar (4,453 tons) have
been sunk. Seventeen of the crew
of the Bogota have been picked up.
Two of her boats are missing.

The Norwegian steamers Daphne
(1,388 tons) and Seirstad and the
Danish steamer Freja have been sunk.
Corunna, November 11.—The
crews, numbering 163, of the
torpedoed Norwegian steamers Balto
(3,538 tons) and Fordele and the
American s.s. Columbian have
arrived in life-boats.

Copenhagen, November 11.—Five
of the crew of the Norwegian steamer
Mulan, which was sunk on the 11th,
are missing.

Almeria, November 11.—The Nor-
wegian steamer Tripoli has been sunk.
The crew have been saved.

Amsterdam, November 11.—The Ger-
man newspaper Lokal Anzeiger,
though it admits that it is not aware
of the decision of the Norwegian
Government regarding belligerent
submarines in Norwegian waters, says
that, if Norway adheres to the regula-
tions recently published, Germany will
ignore them, because they are illegal.
Nevertheless, if Norway insists, there
can be no question of a continuance of
diplomatic and other relations.

Flushing, November 10.—The
mail-boat Konigin Regentes (1,970
tons), which left for England this
morning, has been taken to Zee-
brugge.

The Konigin Regentes was held up
near Noordhinder. She has 93
passengers on board, including six
children and nineteen British
subjects, of whom eight were from
Ruhleben.

ITALIANS NOTE GREAT AUSTRIAN MANEUVERS

Themselves Advance 900 Yards,
Straightening Front; Weather
Hinders Operations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, November 12.—An official
communique yesterday reported:
Snowfalls and torrential rains are
hindering our artillery. We
straightened our front between Monte
Faiti and Castagnavizza, advancing
900 yards and capturing two 6-inch
guns and an abundant store of
ammunition.

An official communique today re-
ported: There is an unusual move-
ment of enemy troops and transport
between Val Lanza and Travagnolo
Valley. Our artillery was active on
the Julian front. Another six-inch
gun has been found.

Portuguese Troops For Western Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, November 11.—The Premier
announced in the Chamber today that
contingents of Portuguese troops are
about to leave to fight on the battle-
fields of Europe.

French Regain Ground Lost At Saillisel; They Now Hold Practically All Of Village

Command Approach To St. Pierre Vaast; British Airmen Smash Colossal German Raid

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 12.—With the British, the French troops are now commanding Le Transloy. In the region of Saillisel, a French attack was started on Saturday, at about 2 p.m. Part of the village had been captured already on the 5th and lost again the day after, under strong German pressure.

Consequently, the aim of the French was to re-take the ground they had lost, which is extremely valuable, as it commands the approaches to Saint Pierre Vaast Wood. The movement, executed by enveloping from the north and south, was completely successful and the Germans now are only holding a few houses in the eastern part of the village.

South of the Somme, the Germans attempted to clear the northern approaches to Chaubert by pushing a raid during the night which might have the result of giving them the command, from the direction of Denicourt, of the French salient at Ablancourt. The enemy's waves of assault, disclosed by their burning liquids, were taken under the French artillery barrage and compelled to retire, with very heavy losses.

The communique this evening reported: North of the Somme, we completed the conquest of Saillisel. Judging from the number of corpses on the captured ground, the German losses were very heavy. We took 227 prisoners and eight machine-guns. There were only the usual artillery actions elsewhere.

Capture German Trenches

The official communique issued on Friday evening reported: North of the Somme, we captured several elements of enemy trenches, north-east of Les Bouffes and Saillisel. A counter-attack made by the Germans in the latter region was easily repulsed. We took some prisoners.

South of the Somme, the bombardment continued intermittently. It was violent on the Pressoire and Ablancourt sectors.

On the right of the Meuse, there was a great reciprocal artillery action everywhere between Haudromont Quarries and Damloup. Elsewhere, our front was quiet.

The communique yesterday afternoon reported: This afternoon, the French, north of the Somme, recaptured most of the village of Saillisel and they occupy the north-eastern and south-eastern outskirts. The enemy are still resisting desperately in the eastern part of the village. Up to the present, 100 prisoners have been counted.

South of the Somme, a German attack south of Pressoire was repulsed with bombs. A furious artillery duel continues in the districts of Ablancourt and Gomicourt.

Focklingen Foundry Bombed

Seventeen British aeroplanes on Friday dropped two tons of projectiles on the steel-works at Focklingen, north-west of Saarbrück. They fell three enemy machines in fights during the raid.

On the following night, eight French aeroplanes dropped 2½ tons of projectiles on the same works. Several fires were observed. All the machines returned safely.

On Friday night, French aircraft squadrons drenched with projectiles the stations at Ham, St. Quentin, Tergnier and Nesle, the aerodrome at Dieuze, the blast-furnaces at Rombach and Hagondange and the air-sheds at Frescaty, causing explosions and fires.

On Friday night, German aeroplanes bombarded several French towns, including Nancy and Lunéville, doing no damage. The open town of Amiens was bombarded several times the same night, nine civilians being killed and 27 injured.

The communique yesterday evening reported: There have been violent artillery actions, north of the Somme. The enemy, using flammenwerfer, attacked in the vicinity of Denicourt, but were forced back, with very bloody losses.

Guynemer's 21st Victim

Sergeant Guynemer brought down his 20th and 21st enemy machines. Three other enemy machines were also brought down.

We dropped two tons of bombs on the enemy's positions in the region of the Somme. A French aeroplane flew over the Rhine and bombed and severely damaged the station at Offenburg.

The communique this afternoon reported: North of the Somme, some progress was made last night, north of Saillisel and also in the eastern portions of the village. The enemy violently bombarded the whole district.

South of the Somme, an enemy attack south-east of Berny, following on a lively bombardment, was

mostly broken by our fire. Enemy fractions which entered some of our advanced trenches were immediately ejected by a counter-attack and we maintained both positions. We carried out a successful coup-de-main on an enemy trench opposite Arman-court.

Lieutenant Heateux brought down his 12th aeroplane and Lieutenant Deulin his 9th.

Colossal Air Raid

The great air battle at Bapaume was watched by thousands of spectators. Baffled in their attempts to cross the British lines, the Germans decided on a colossal expedition, warning of which was given by our scouting air-craft.

Accordingly, three British squadrons, each of ten machines, attacked the Germans before they could cross the lines. The enemy consisted of at least thirty-eight Fokkers and Rumblers and the scene was a most exciting one as the machine-guns crackled, varied by the deeper note of revolver-guns.

The issue hung long in the balance. The first machine to be put out of action was a Fokker, which whirled giddily for a moment, burst into flames and crashed to the earth. Then a British biplane was badly hit.

Next, two Germans, followed by many others, but the precise number has not been ascertained. The British throughout were superior and routed and pursued the enemy, whose losses were heavier.

It is not likely that the Germans will repeat the experiment.

Fear British Attack

Amiens, November 10.—A French correspondent says that the enemy on the British front have profited by the bad weather to repair their losses and consolidate their positions and are now displaying great activity. They have concentrated much artillery and aeroplanes at various points.

Their fears of a British attack are heightened by the impossibility of aeroplane reconnaissance, as the British machines cross the lines in the proportion of 30 to 1, despite the increase in the enemy's squadrons. The enemy have not been left in peace since July and know that the storm is about to burst again more violently than ever.

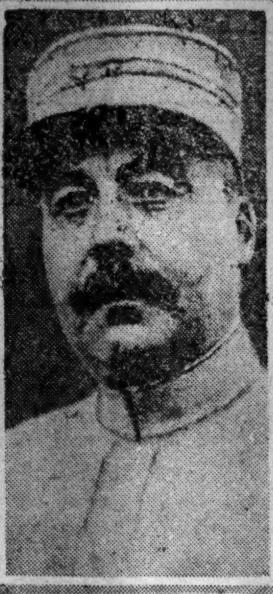
The correspondent says that it would be a mistake to think that the British are only active in Picardy. The British forces on the Continent are now numerous enough to threaten the enemy at several places simultaneously and the British artillery along their whole line are constantly bombarding the enemy, causing heavy losses and maintaining their demoralisation. This is the best proof of its favorable position.

Seventy Aeroplanes in Fight

London, November 12.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening: There has been no change on the battle-front.

There was great aerial activity on

New Chief of French Army General Staff



GEN. DU PORT.

General Du Port, who has just been made chief of the general staff of the French Army. General Du Port is noted for his energy and ability and his appointment has met with the approval of all ranks of the French army.

Thursday, owing to the improvement in the weather. Many raids were carried out on communications, billets and stores and fighting in the air was continuous.

Thirty of our machines had a battle with thirty to forty of the enemy's. The latter were broken up and dispersed. Six fell, out of control.

In other fights, nine enemy machines were driven down, damaged and three of them destroyed. A hostile kite-balloon was driven down in flames. Seven of our machines are missing.

General Haig reported yesterday morning: Last night, the eastern portion of Regina Trench, being the continuation of the trench captured on October 21, was captured and secured on a thousand yards of front, despite the enemy's barrage fire. We took some prisoners.

General Haig reported in the evening: We took sixty prisoners in last night's attacks.

Yesterday, our air-craft successfully bombed the enemy's hutments, aerodromes, headquarters, stations and trains. Two trains were hit and a third set on fire. A number of explosions followed.

Three enemy machines were destroyed in the course of numerous air-fights and a fourth was forced down in our lines. Many others were driven down, damaged. One of ours is missing.

British Gas Attack

General Haig reported this morning: Last night, we successfully released gas southward of Ypres. The enemy's artillery was active in the region of Les Bouffes and Fancourt Abbey. We twice discharged gas north of the Ancre.

Reuter's correspondent states that the story of the Verdun forts proves that the resisting power of modern fortifications is greater than was supposed and that Antwerp is no criterion. The German 16-inch shells

never pierced the massive roofs of Fort Douaumont and Fort Vaux, notwithstanding the fact that their bombardment was tenfold heavier than at Antwerp.

The French also furiously bombarded the forts, but their shells only pierced the armor of each once. The forts at Verdun have justified their builders and strategists.

The French position at Verdun is described by Reuter's correspondent as French headquarters. They now hold a line of trenches facing Douaumont. The enemy at the nearest point are extremely uncomfortable, being 400 yards distant.

The French are also well in front of Vaux, where the Germans are in a line of shell-holes below the fort. Owing to the wetness of the ground, they cannot dig trenches and are compelled to occupy a field-line in ground where a man sinks to the waist in deep mud unless he keeps to the ridges.

The French are much better off for the winter and are practically unexposed to the German fire. At present, the French artillery work is such that, next Spring, when the ground hardens, attacks here will be exceedingly simplified.

A German official communique reports: The British succeeded in penetrating one of our first-line trenches north-east of Courcellette.

House-to-house fighting near the church at Saillisel-Saillisel afforded the French small advantages. Otherwise, their attacks failed.

Ten enemy aeroplanes were brought down yesterday.

Chinese Press Reports

The Sin Wan-pao: President Li has asked Vice-President Feng to be in Peking within a week for a consultation on important political affairs.

Li Hao-chi, Tuchun of Fukien, has wired to the government that on November 7 a number of Japanese policemen marched to a country village near Amoy. They entered a house and put the words on top of the door, "Great Japanese Empire." This angered the people. The government has instructed the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Fochow to discuss the matter with the Japanese Consul.

All the Chinese papers report that Dr. Wu Ting-fang will go up to Peking to accept his appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Chung Hwa Hsin Pao: Yang Tchong will be transferred to be the Civil Governor of Shantung. Mr. Shih Ping-sieh will be appointed in his place as the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs here.

Su Yuen-kuo will be appointed Superintendent of the Maritime Customs of Shanghai.

Shen pao-chang will be appointed Tao-yin of Shanghai.

Chen Yuo-hui will be appointed District Magistrate of Shanghai.

Survivors Narrate Details of Rescue Work On Arabia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, November 10.—The P. and O. s.s. Arabia was torpedoed at 11.7 on Monday morning. She was struck on the starboard side, aft.

There was no panic and the passengers and crew immediately took to the ship's boats. The Arabia sank in an hour and a half, stern first.

The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Marseilles, another steamer and three trawlers picked up the survivors after an hour. The weather was very fine.

Two submarines were seen and the Arabia fired on one after she had been struck.

The City of Marseilles has arrived at Port Said with 90 passengers and 49 of the crew of the Arabia on board.

Lady Graham, the widow of the late Sir James Graham, formerly Major of Sydney, who was a passenger on the Arabia, interviewed, said that the Arabia was torpedoed at 11.30 in the morning, without any warning. She was struck on the starboard side. The Arabia immediately fired her gun and it is believed that she hit the submarine.

The signal was given forthwith to abandon ship. The passengers put on their life-belts and took to the boats very quietly and with splendid discipline. The ship did not list. The weather was perfectly calm.

Lady Graham's boat and two others, containing 147 persons, were picked up by the City of Marseilles within an hour of leaving the Arabia. They were received with the greatest kindness. All their effects have been lost. The other boats were picked up by trawlers.

Lady Graham saw the submarine. It seemed to be very close. One, if not two, other submarines were seen in the vicinity.

Malta, November 12.—Survivors from the P. and O. s.s. Arabia confirm the statements that there was not the slightest panic when the vessel was torpedoed. Everything went off in the most perfect order. The women and children were placed in the boats first. Several of the officers remained on board till the last moment.

The submarine was not seen, but the wake of the torpedo could be discerned and the periscope of a submarine was seen 300 yards away, after the ship had been struck. The Arabia was hit in her bunkers, near the engine-room. The coal blocked up the

rent and stemmed the inrush of water, undoubtedly enabling the ship to remain so long afloat.

Some of the passengers assert that the torpedo was discharged only fifty yards away. The crash was terrific and the vessel was swirled round by the force of the impact. The noise of falling glass and splintering wood was deafening. Many passengers in the saloons were thrown down.

The periscope of the submarine was distinctly seen circling round the vessel, but the submarine never came up to the surface.

When the first assistance arrived, the Arabia was still floating, though listing heavily. The first arrival was a trawler, which, as the submarine was still in the neighborhood, steamed continually round the Arabia till she sank and the submarine disappeared.

A music-hall artist, who was returning from India, said that the

explosion destroyed the boat assigned to his company. He assisted Lady Tain and other ladies into another boat.

He was among the last to leave the ship. When 500 yards away, he saw the periscope of a submarine moving towards the Arabia, evidently with the intention of boarding and securing the ship's papers, but the rescuing vessels, closing in at full speed, apparently frustrated the design.

The majority of the passengers are convinced that a very grave disaster was averted by the promptitude with which the European crew closed the water-tight doors. The Arabia tilted down gradually till her boilers burst with a huge crash. Then she plunged down almost perpendicularly.

Melbourne, November 10.—The Rt. Hon. G. F. Pearce, Minister of Defence, states that there were no Australian soldiers on board the P. and O. s.s. Arabia.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Physicians Prescribe Castoria.

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmacological societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: 1st, The indisputable evidence that it is harmless; 2nd, That it not only allays stomach pains and quiet the nerves, but assimilates the food; 3rd, It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for castor oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrups, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a medical journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—Hall's Journal of Health.

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POLES EXPRESS DESIRE TO FIGHT MUSCOVITES

Warsaw Cable to Central Powers
Rulers Talks of Mobilising
'All Our Forces'

'THE TRADITIONAL FOE'

Delegation Tells Chancellor Of
Intention to Stand in With
Austro-German Armies

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, November 8.—A great political meeting in the Philharmonic Hall in Warsaw sent the Emperors Wilhelm and Franz Josef the following telegram: "On this day, so cheerful for the Polish race, when we hear that we shall be free and shall form an autonomous State, with our own King, our own army and our own Government, the heart of every Pole loving liberty is impressed with the feeling of thankfulness towards those who have freed the Polish people by their good-will and have led them to the renewal of autonomous life. The victories of your invincible army have liberated two towns, equally dear to the Polish heart, Warsaw and Vilna."

"Today's agreement between Germany and Austria-Hungary with regard to the Polish question grants us an autonomous national existence, the highest ideal of any people, an ideal which we seek because it gives us the possibility to march with all our forces against our traditional enemy, the Muscovite. We know that your will, most august Emperor, stands behind all this and that the strength of your mind is an important element in this historic event."

"We therefore send to your Majesty the expression of our gratitude and the assurance that the Polish people will be able to prove their faith to their allies." The telegram was read to the meeting and was answered by never-ending cheers and shouts of: "Long live Emperor Wilhelm!"

The Polish delegation, which was received by the Imperial German Chancellor on October 28, was composed of the President of the University of Warsaw and the President of the Town Council, Brudziński, former member of the Duma, Lempecki, the Vice-President of the province, Dzierżynski, Professor Samuel Dickstein, the President of the Relief Committee, Count Ronikier and the Chief of the Militia, Prince Radziwiłł. Professor Brudziński said that the delegation had come in order to expound the national wishes of the Poles, adding that, under the present circumstances of war, it had been impossible to appoint the delegation in the regular way.

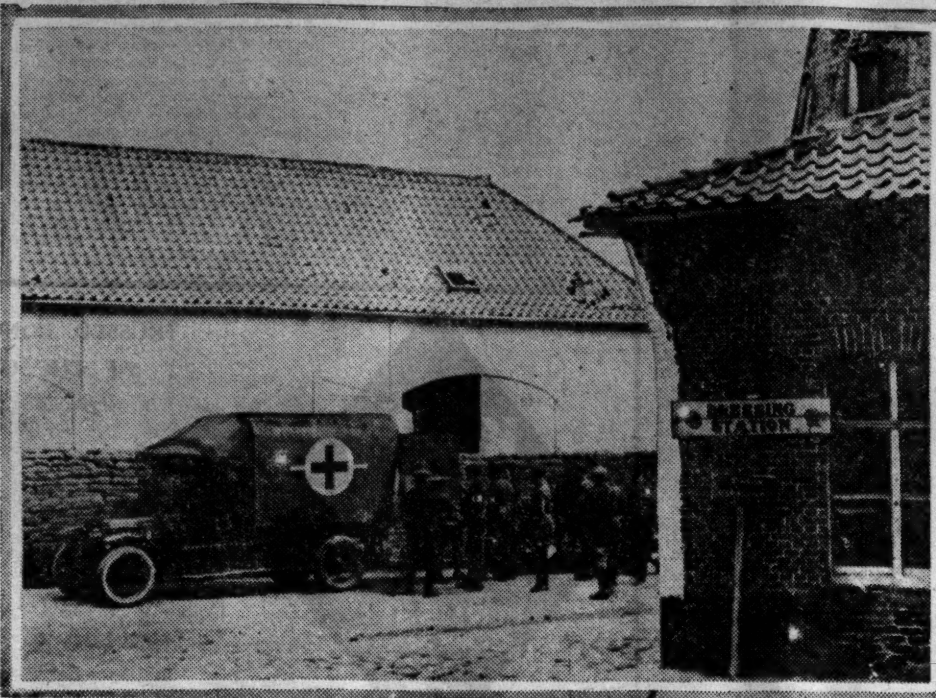
He continued: "However, we consider ourselves entitled to express in the name of the Polish nation the unshakable wish for the re-establishment of the Polish Commonwealth, which is capable of evolution in every direction and which guarantees to all citizens equal rights, which safeguards a firm basis for a lasting European peace and to declare also that Poland will be a reliable ally of those powers which created this work."

The speaker then specified the Polish wishes. First, the appointment of a regent who is to exercise the full power of Government within the realm of the Polish State; second, the abolition of the frontier between the two occupied districts; third, the creation of a provisional State Council, constituted from Polish native-born members, to elaborate the constitution and the bills and to organize the administration of the Polish State; fourth, the formation of a military department within this State Council, to organize the future Polish army, for which the Polish Legions should be used as cadres. The last part of the establishment of the Polish Commonwealth to be the proclamation of a King and, as the final form of Poland's re-establishment, the exact delineation of the frontiers on the conclusion of peace.

The Imperial Chancellor replied that these wishes "agree with the intentions of both the great Central Powers." The Chancellor then recalled the work done by the administration of the occupied districts. "We endeavor not only to re-construct the whole life of the nation, as far as this is possible under the hard conditions of war, but we also strive to form by degrees a Polish self-government and thus create and develop the institution, which prepares the foundation and construction for the moment when the establishment of the State will be completed. The preparatory work, which must be done now, must be based on common labor and mutual understanding."

The Chancellor ended his speech with the words: "May God bring our work to a happy end." Reports from Warsaw state that, on November 1 the Imperial Chancellor

Where Canadian Wounded Receive First Aid



Here is a Canadian dressing station just back of the British lines in France, where wounded men from the Canadian regiments are given first aid treatment before being sent to the base hospitals in the rear. In the picture an ambulance is being filled with patients to be taken to the base hospital.

received the lawyer Makowicz, the writer Studnicki and Professor Humnicki. Makowicz said: "We are very happy to have the opportunity to speak personally to your Excellency. We are thus able to express our sincerest thanks that the allied armies and especially the German army, liberated our country from the Russian oppression. Now it is our will to fight against Russia, together with the Central Powers, to extend with our own forces the future Polish State and to organize it."

"We hope that the German nation will help us for that purpose, so that the future Polish State will be strong enough, not only for ourselves, but also for our liberators, who will be, as we think, our Allies."

The Imperial Chancellor repeated the assurances given to other Polish representatives and expressed his satisfaction. He then continued: "I know that you have recognized the historical necessities which require the connection of Poland with the Central Powers and that you decidedly advocate this idea."

Referring to the manifestation of "the clan of adherents of the Polish State" on the occasion of the Rumanian declaration of war and the telegram sent to the Reichstag, the Chancellor added that he considered these gentlemen the champions of the common cause and assistants in the forthcoming hard task, which counts upon their intelligent co-operation.

The Warsaw newspapers reproduce the deep impression made by the events of Sunday. The Kurier Warszawski states: Now the Polish question is definitely solved, whatever may be the coming events of the war."

The Nova Gazeta publishes a poem by Edward S. Lomski.

The Goniec Poranny says: "The crosses and hills, under which the soldiers of the Central Powers are buried in Poland, call us to an alliance with these States."

WOULD PROTECT REUTER FROM ALIEN INFLUENCE

All-British Group Makes Offer
Of Purchase; Headed By
Present Chairman

Reuter's Service

London, November 10.—The following authorised statement was issued tonight: An offer to purchase the undertaking of Reuter's Telegram Company, Ltd., has been made by the Hon. Mark Napier, chairman of the company, with whom are associated Lord Glenconner, chairman of the Union Bank of Scotland, Viscount Peel, a director of the London and Provincial Bank, Ltd. and the Rt. Hon. Sir Starr Jameson, President of the British South Africa Company. Certain investigations are now being undertaken on behalf of Mr. Napier and his friends and, if the result is satisfactory, their offer will be promptly submitted to the shareholders, for their approval.

It may be stated that one of the principal objects of the acquisition of the undertaking is to ensure that Reuter's Agency shall continue to be independent of any alien or undesirable control and that its conduct and administration shall be entirely British. It is intended to continue the existing administration of the Agency and Mr. Roderick Jones, the present head, will remain in that position, with enlarged powers.

Rumanians Report Big Run Of Success on North Front

Take Offensive in Moldavia; Dobrudja Line Advances;
Mounts Alunis and Preotesele Occupied

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, November 12.—An official communique today announces successes on the northern front. The Rumanians have assumed the offensive in Moldavia and their front has advanced in the Dobrudja to the line Topolu-Clujme-Gransauf. They captured 100 prisoners.

The communique adds: In the Trotus Valley, we attacked and occupied Mount Alunis and Mount Preotesele. In Uzul Valley, we repulsed eight attacks in the direction of Czernica summit, after which we took the offensive along the whole front from Vrancea to the Slanic.

We occupied the summits of Lupcel and Atamorta, in Buzeu Valley and repulsed an enemy attack on the right bank. In the Alt Valley, we continue to make progress. The enemy, on the right bank, attacked with violence.

In Jul Valley, a violent enemy attack compelled our troops to retire slightly southward.

It was reported on Friday: There is fierce fighting in Prahova Valley, especially on our left wing. There was an artillery action in the region of Dragoslavele.

Fighting continues in the Alt district. The situation is unchanged at Vulcan Pass, Orsova and in the Dobrudja.

A communique yesterday stated: The enemy's artillery was very active along the Danube. A slight enemy attempt to make a landing near the mouth was repulsed.

The situation in the Dobrudja is unchanged. We repulsed three attacks made by the enemy in the Moldavian valley of the Slanic. The enemy repeatedly and violently attacked in Prahova Valley and were repulsed, with bloody losses.

We captured a trench in the region of Dragoslavele. Violent fighting occurred on the left bank of the Alt. We advanced northward and captured Mount Frugizile.

The enemy's attacks on the right bank of the Alt were arrested.

London, November 12.—A Russian

official communique reports: After a bombardment all day long in the region of Lipitza-Doinala and Solisteiniki, the enemy attacked with large forces. The battle raged till the evening, when we re-captured a section of our half-destroyed trenches.

Enemy attacks continue south of Dorna Vatra, without success. South of Almashmezo, we carried two commanding heights and took 200 prisoners. Our advance southward on our Danube front continues.

The Admiralty issues the following communique: On Friday, naval aeroplanes bombed the Bulgarian aerodromes and stores at Drama, Porna and Angistra, with excellent results.

Referring to the raid on Focklingen, on Friday, the Admiralty states that it was carried out by naval aeroplanes.

A German official communique reports:—Russian counter-attacks on the Skrobova sector failed. The Germans pierced the Russians' main positions on the Narayovka, southwest of Jolvkoasno-Lesse. Several fortified lines between Predeal and Sinaia, defended by the Rumanians, were stormed. We took 200 prisoners.

Petrograd, November 11.—An official communique yesterday reported: After repelling seven onslaughts, we fell back to our second line trenches in the region of Skrobov. The enemy used liquid fire. We abandoned the heights we occupied the previous day in the region of Dorna Vatra. Our artillery repelled the attacks of the enemy in Trotus Valley.

The Rumanians took the offensive in the direction of Predeal, enveloping the left flank of the enemy, but were forced to retreat three miles in Buzeu Valley.

The Russians are attacking the bridge-head of Czernavoda from the

left of the western bend of the Danube. The village of Dunarea, which they have occupied, is opposite Czernavoda and about a mile from the river on the Bukharest railway.

It is believed that only a small enemy force has crossed the Danube, but it is not known whether the bridge has been repaired or the passage was effected in boats.

The Russian concentration and advances on the Rumanian front has been very rapid. The occupation of Hirsova, on the right bank of the Danube and between fifteen and twenty miles of country eastward of that town shows that they have progressed about fourteen miles in the last few days and are now about twenty-five miles from Czernavoda.

A communique today reports: We occupied two villages on the Danube front and advanced southward in the Dobrudja. By means of a sudden counter-attack, we re-captured a section of trenches at Skrobov.

The enemy fiercely attacked east of Narayovka against the ridge of heights. They were repulsed everywhere until the afternoon, when they succeeded in pushing back portions of one of our regiments. The enemy were again driven out in the evening.

Enemy offensives in the wooded Carpathians and south of Dorna Vatra were repelled.

The Russian Black Sea Fleet has bombarded Constanza and Mangalia, doing heavy damage. The two bombardments of Constanza exploded the reservoirs of petrol and naphtha and severely damaged the port and the fortifications near the coast, besides silencing the batteries. The losses of the Bulgar-German garrison must have been heavy.

Fires, fanned by the wind, spread from the port to the neighboring parts of the town. They lasted for two days, it being very difficult to extinguish them, as all the apparatus was removed at the time the town was evacuated by the Russo-Rumanian forces.

Enemy aeroplanes attempted to attack the fleet, but were driven off. A Russian warship shot down a German aeroplane at the mouth of the Danube. The pilot and officer observer were taken prisoners.

Gen. Sir R. Wingate Will Stay in Sudan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, November 12.—The appointment of General Sir Reginald Wingate does not involve severance of his connection with the Sudan. Colonel L. O. F. Stack, the Civil Secretary at Khartoum, will be Acting Governor and Acting Sirdar of the Sudan, for the duration of the war, under the direction of Sir Reginald Wingate.

EATING WHEN OVERTIRED.

Eating when overtired is decidedly harmful. The stomach is loaded at a time when the digestion demands rest, and the food eaten becomes unwholesome before digestion is ready to proceed.

Again, fatigue frequently arises from an impaired digestion; in this case food irritates the stomach and aggravates indigestion.

This fatigue after slight exertion or following a meal is an indication of weak digestion or anemia. These troubles often go together, acting and reacting on each other; so that a state of indigestion implies a condition of anemia, and anemia accompanies indigestion.

Acting on this knowledge the intelligent reader will adopt a blood-tonic treatment for indigestion, debility and anemia, such as Dr. Williams' pink pills, and will see the wisdom of the treatment as it proceeds. For as the new blood, created by these pills, pulses through the system, strength and energy follow, with a keen healthy appetite; then both indigestion and anemia are banished and good health established. Finally, Dr. Williams' pink pills are the most reliable remedy for the above disorders.

So obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people of any dealer today, or send \$1.50 for 1 bottle, or \$3 for 6 bottles to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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MODERN NORWAY IS A LAND OF PROGRESS

Less Than 2,500,000 People,
But They Are of the Forward
Looking Type

REAPING WAR PROSPERITY

Country Teems With Stories Of
Seafaring Riches Suddenly
Acquired

By Hendrik Willem Van Loon
Christiania, September 6.—If the people of New York City suddenly should decide to move to Norway there would not be houses enough for them in the entire country. There are less than 2,500,000 inhabitants in this rocky western part of the great Scandinavian peninsula. The national capital has not more than 250,000. The second city of the land, Bergen, has 83,000. The third city, Trondhjem, situated in the north, has 59,000. All the other towns are small, pleasant little provincial centers, inhabited by a democratic people who go their own way and take little interest in the policeman's request to "keep to the rights."

Indeed, those lovers of a pure democracy who want to revive the days of their youth, long before the introduction of traffic regulations, will do well to visit this excellent city of Christiania. If they survive the intricate mass of carriages, irresponsible automobiles, street cars (manned by women for lack of men, who have all gone to Wisconsin and Minnesota), and nondescript vehicles from the country districts, they can write an epic upon organized disorder.

That, however, is a mere detail, and I should be the last to complain. Often have I landed in the town of New York (per Hoboken), and every time have I been obliged to drop my nickels in the gaping money boxes of Mr. Theodore Shonta. Three hours after arrival in Christiania the special correspondent of The New York Times was honored with a pass for the municipal electric cars. What greater hospitality could any city show? I am duly grateful, and in exchange I predict a great future for this little city, tucked away along the shores of the most magnificent harbor any nearby hilltop ever revealed.

Renaissance of Norway

I use the word "future" advisedly. At the present moment Christiania has little to recommend itself to the fastidious traveler. And no wonder. The brother of the King of Denmark, when he accepted the throne of the newly created Kingdom of Norway in 1905, took the title of Haakon VII. His name was Charles, a perfectly good name. But the people of Norway wanted to show that their country was a direct continuation of that Norwegian kingdom which had played such a great role in the early Middle Ages. Hence they revived a famous name. It had been borne by the most powerful of their former rulers, Haakon the Old, who lived and died in the thirteenth century, and who, I am informed, lies buried in that cathedral of Kirkwall which we were allowed to see in the hazy distance. Kindly remember that this brings our history back to a period several centuries before America was discovered.

Norway then passed through a complicated series of international adventures. A hundred years later it became a dependency of Denmark. After four more centuries it came to be the minor partner in an unpopular union with Sweden. Finally, a few years ago, the country had the courage of its convictions and openly proclaimed its desire to manage its own affairs. After half a thousand years and without war, revolution, or the shedding of a single drop of blood, without even the causing of bad feeling on the part of her former master, Norway once more entered the ranks of the independent nations of this world.

Norway assumed her part of the large common debt which the dual kingdom of Norway and Sweden had contracted during the last century. She organized her railroads and her telegraphs and her Postal Service, and these produced a small but regular revenue. She gave the right of suffrage to practically all her citizens of both sexes. She made the accumulation of large wealth more or less unpopular by the introduction of an income tax which forces anybody who is afflicted with \$10,000

Essad Pasha Under Death Sentence



ESSAD PASHA.

A report is current in London that a Turkish court martial in Constantinople has passed the death sentence on Essad Pasha, formerly provisional president of Albania.

He was charged with having conspired against the Turkish Empire and with having declared war on Turkey.

Essad Pasha was deprived of his rank in the Turkish army after he joined the Italians in Albania in January, 1916. He later went to Rome, and in March left Italy for Paris, where he was received by the Premier, M. Briand. He was sentenced to death at Constantinople in June, and in August was reported to be commanding an Albanian contingent which landed at Salonica.

annual revenue to render one-quarter thereof into the Treasury.

She continued the fight against drink, waged for half a century, and greatly reduced the per liter per head, which had once been a national disgrace. She established a good consular service, encouraged co-operative banking and selling, and buying among the farmers. She reduced the percentage of infant mortality. Finally, in 1914, she passed a drastic bill, defining and protecting the rights of illegitimate children.

A Substantial People

In short, Norway, since her re-establishment as an independent kingdom, has played an honorable and important role as one of the most advanced of our modern civilized nations. Her credit is good. When the sudden outbreak of the great war drove all the money of the world into safety vaults, hidden chests and old stockings, when even far-away Iceland was obliged to declare a moratorium, Norway reached over to

New York City and immediately obtained all the funds she needed.

Better than that, her national reputation is good. Ever since 1825, when a first group of Norwegians left Stavanger for the United States, the Norwegian has been a welcome immigrant. Our last census shows that almost half a million Norwegians live in America. They do their work and live their lives. They are not very rich, but neither are they very poor. They retain an almost pathetic love for the barren rocks of their native country. When they return home it is to spread the good tidings

MARTIN'S APOLLO PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. These pills of Apollo keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house. It is the first sign of any irregularity of the system. A timely dose may be administered. Those who have been recommended them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Druggists, or post free 2/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGL.

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WIDLER & COMPANY,
Chungking, West China.

of their adopted land of plenty and prosperity. They vote the Republican or Democratic ticket, keep a picture of King Haakon in the parlor, and stick to the job of being American citizens.

Of course this country has been deeply affected by the war. From a material point of view, the effect has not been a disappointment. Ever since the beginning the Norwegian has been a skipper. A thousand years ago his little tubs of eighty or ninety tons found their way into the Mediterranean, along the Gold Coast of Africa, and (if rumor can be trusted) past the Cape of Good Hope. The tonnage of the ships has slightly altered, but the old courage and seafaring ability have remained the same.

War Profits from the Sea

The Norwegian cross waves from tramp steamers, the like of which one rarely sees. The reader who doubts this statement is advised to take a ferry trip through the harbors of New York. He will see Norwegian tramps of such diminutive dimensions that he would not board them to cross from Boston to Provincetown. Yet it is exactly ships of this type which have made millions of crowns for their Norwegian owners. Captains and crews. They can sail anywhere and everywhere, they offer few more comforts than the average life boat, and the sailors do not seem to mind the dangers of the German submarine.

There are Norwegian Captains with the record of Nilson or de Ruyter, for the number of ships they have lost. Not once or twice, but at least half a dozen times, have they been forced to hoist their pennant upon a new ship. Their old vessels lie on the bottom of the ocean with a German torpedo in their sides. But the new one is making sufficient money to recoup owners and sailors for any loss sustained.

There are stories of eighteenth

century wooden clippers pressed into service of the Allies and now allowing their owners to have champagne with every luncheon. There are wild yarns about two energetic boys, who, working together and hiring an extra hand, were able to make their everlasting fortune, transporting wood from the Norwegian forests to the Allies in an old smack. Whoever possesses a pair of naval boots and a dilapidated oilskin coat hastens to Stavanger, or Bergen, or Drammen, to sign articles and join in the golden harvest of high freights and frequent voyages. Clearance papers can be had for anything that will keep afloat long enough to make the trip from Christiania and to Newcastle. In short, the war has meant a sudden abundance of gold in a very poor country.

Incapable Rumanian Officers Cashiered

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Berlin, November 7.—The Deutsche Ueberseesdienst reports: The Rumanian Minister of War has officially stated: "It has become known that a number of superior officers have proved to be incapable to fulfil their tasks and, furthermore, have shown cowardice in a way which upsets military discipline. Consequently, General Dimitrie Dragotescu and Maj. rs Chebaku and Balschensku have been removed from the army list and have been degraded. More names will be published. Signed: Bratlanu, General Yangowsku."

Russian Battleship Sunk by Explosion

Sofia Learns Imperatriza Maria Goes Down With All her Crew

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Berlin, November 7.—The Deutsche Ueberseesdienst reports: From Sofia the rumor is reported that the Russian battleship Imperatriza Maria (launched 1913, 22,800 tons) has sunk with her crew. The disaster is said to have been caused by an explosion on board.



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SPORTS

Latest News of Athletic World

GOSSIP

BAPTIST COLLEGE GOES DOWN BEFORE NANYANG

Crack Government Institute Team Takes Lead In Local Series

The Nanyang football club visited Baptist College yesterday afternoon and won by 9 goals to 1, in the second game of the inter-collegiate series. Baptist scored the first goal, and never scored afterward. Nanyang had the better of the game all the way through but Baptist played very stubbornly.

Nanyang's superior knowledge of the game stood her in good stead. Added to Saturday's victory against St. John's Nanyang now heads the procession of local Colleges.

The game was clean throughout and Mr. A. H. Leslie, the officiating referee, had little trouble.

Nanyang Second Team Wins

A game of football between Nanyang's second team and Shanghai Public School on Saturday resulted 5 to 4 in favor of Nanyang.

Ellis Kadoorie Public School Sports Meeting

The weather conditions on Saturday afternoon were perfect for sports and a large crowd of spectators spent a most enjoyable afternoon witnessing a long program of events all of which were keenly contested. The most interesting items on the program were the open events in which the Public School for Chinese and the Nih Chih Kuei P. S. for Chinese competed.

The 100 yards race was a splendidly contested affair the Public School for Chinese pulling off the event just on the tape. In the Relay Race the Ellis Kadoorie School had rather an easy victory and neither the Public School for Chinese nor the Nih Chih Kuei School was a match for the Ellis Kadoorie boys in the Tug of War. The Costume Race was a highly popular event and caused great merriment amongst the spectators.

The prizes were distributed in the Large Hall and were presented to the successful competitors by Mrs. R. G. Dowie who was the recipient afterwards of a splendid bouquet. Immediately after the distribution of the prizes Mr. Dowie, the head master of the school, thanked one and all for the help given and Mr. Healey especially for the time and thought he had spent to make the meeting a success.

Mr. Turner on behalf of the guests thanked the school for the invitation to compete in the Open Events and expressed the hope that some day the Ellis Kadoorie Tug-of-War team would be beaten, a feat never yet accomplished by any of the other schools.

Artillery Shoot

The Shanghai Volunteer Corps Artillery Company held its monthly shoot on Saturday, under ideal weather conditions. There was a good turn-out of members. The conditions were:—Ranges, 500 and 600 yards; one sighting and seven scoring shots at each range; first class figure targets. The results were:—

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
2nd Lieut. Stewart	22	15	37*
Q. M. Sgt. Rose	15	13	28
Gnr. Pringle	18	9	27
Gnr. F. Ward	20	7	27
Gnr. Sinde	13	13	26
Sgt. Gordon	14	7	21
Gnr. Peach	6	9	15

"B" Class:			
Gnr. Barnes	14	16	30*
Gnr. Feeley	10	14	24
Gnr. Taylor	1	10	11
Tptr. Morton	7	4	11
Gnr. Cranfield	9	2	11

"C" Class:			
Cpl. Weiman	16	2	18*
Gnr. Bradley	7	10	17
Gnr. Payne	11	1	12
Gnr. Watton	5	1	6
Gnr. Dickson	3	2	5
Gnr. Martin	3	0	3
Gnr. George	2	0	2
Gnr. Yates	0	1	1

*Winner of cup outright.

†Winner of cup outright and transferred to "A" class.

‡1st leg on cup and winner of spoon.

J. R. MAIN IS WINNER OF ALL-COMERS SHOOT

Dr. Ransom Ties, But British Rifle Scores in Deciding Test; Leaders Record 235

Mr. J. R. Main is again the winner of the all-comers' competition of the Shanghai Rifle Association. He shot with the British rifle. Dr. Ransom tied with Mr. Main, both breaking the record for this shoot by scoring 235, but Mr. Main won in the shoot-off 14 to 13, the possible being 15. It was a great finish to a fine competition.

The final stage was shot off on Sunday, at 7.45 a.m. ranges being 800 and 1,000 yards, 1 sig. and 15 scoring shots at each range. The weather conditions were excellent. After firing at 800 yards Ransom and Bowden topped the list with 74 each (out of 75) next came Ford with 73, Main with 72, Plambeck, Rasmussen and Sauer with 71 each and Powers 70. In adding these scores with those at the 1st stage, Main took the lead with 168 points; next came Plambeck, Ransom and Rasmussen with 167 each. Monk and Bowden with 165 each; Sauer and Ford with 163 each. At the 1,000 yards A. G. White topped the list with 69, Ransom 68, Main and Bowden 67 each and Hykes and Ford 66 each.

In adding these scores with those at the 1st stage and 800 yards Main and Ransom were tied for the honor with 235 each (record) and this it was decided to shoot off. Main took the honor with 14 points out of a H.P.S. 15 and S. A. Ransom 13 points. G. H. Bowdye of U.S.S. Wilmington, G. Plambeck of U.S.S. Brooklyn were also tied for the 3rd and 4th places, Bowdye took the honor in the count out at the longest range. After the names of the winners were declared, Dr. S. A. Ransom, Chairman of the Committee, presented the prizes to the victors. He congratulated Mr. Main, the winner, for his success, specially mentioning the fact that he has won for second time.

The following are the results:—

Second Stage			
Names	800 yds.	900 yds.	Total
1—S. A. Ransom	74	65	142
2—G. H. Bowdye	74	67	141
3—J. R. Main	72	67	139
4—R. G. Ford	73	66	139
5—G. Plambeck	71	65	136
6—A. G. White	62	69	131
7—W. C. Powers Jr.	70	60	130
8—W. E. Sauer	71	57	128
9—W. J. Monk	69	58	127
10—K. Miller	62	63	125
11—J. Ward	62	58	120
12—R. K. Hykes	53	66	119
13—G. McMurray	65	52	117
14—R. Dudley	67	50	117
15—O. Rasmussen	71	45	116
16—L. Findley	63	47	110
17—J. Pennywitt	66	24	90
18—A. M. Collaco	69	retired	

Final Stage			
	1st.	2nd.	Total
1—J. R. Main	96	139	235
2—S. A. Ransom	93	142	235
3—G. H. Bowdye	91	141	232
4—G. Plambeck	96	136	232
5—R. G. Ford	90	139	229
6—W. C. Powers Jr.	95	130	225
7—W. J. Monk	97	127	224
8—A. G. White	90	131	221
9—W. E. Sauer	92	128	220
10—K. Miller	93	125	218
11—J. Ward	94	120	214
12—O. D. Rasmussen	96	116	212
13—R. K. Hykes	90	119	209
14—G. McMurray	90	117	207
15—R. Dudley	90	117	207
16—L. Findley	92	110	202
17—J. Pennywitt	93	90	183
18—A. M. Collaco	92	retired	

Golf

The qualifying round of the Shanghai Golf Championship was played on Sunday, at Kiangwan, the conditions being 36 holes, medal play. Captain Barrett was an easy first, with a score of 158, four strokes over bogey. He was presented with a cup.

The following members qualified for the first round:

Capt. Barrett	158
R. A. Lawson	167
A. Wragge	168
E. W. Godfrey	170
C. T. Beath	173
C. W. Porter	173
A. Gray	174
H. M. Little	174
T. S. Forrest	175
P. Peebles	178
C. Selby Moore	179
E. M. Ross	179
J. Tiffin	179
G. F. Browne	180
J. C. Macdougall	181
O. Crewe Read	182

Billiards

Shanghai Inter-Club League Results of matches played during week ending November 11, in the 1916-1917 tournament:

Municipal Serv. C. v. Marine Eng. Inst.			
A. Mackintosh	250	G. M. Boyes	249
C. W. Higgs	160	J. E. Wilson	250
J. Rush	247	Thos. Spring	250
D. E. Gryger	241	Arch. Sharp	250
H. S. Hibberd	140	W. S. Campbell	250
	1038		1249

Thirty Club v. Police			
E. F. Fasting	125	Capt. Barrett	250
E. D. Bush	250	J. Burnside	112
H. B. Ollerdesen	250	Sub. Ins.	179
A. F. Ollerdesen	250	Reeves	205
T. Poignand	250	Todd	228
	1125		994

Capt. Barrett made a break of 70.

Lusitano Club v. Masonic Club			
G. M. P. Remedios	250	A. Komaroff	175
F. H. M. Castro	155	R. Phillips	250
C. M. F. Remedios	250	H. E. Gibson	201
F. P. Remedios	154	W. Prince	250
J. V. Jensen	250	C. Dewing	170
	1059		1046

C. M. P. Remedios made a break of 57.

League Table			
Club	Previous Score	Last week Score	Total Points
Engineers Inst.	1249	1249	2
Thirty Club	1125	1125	2
Lusitano Club	1059	1059	2
Masonic Club	1046	1046	0
Municipal Club	1038	1038	0
Police Club	994	994	0
Customs Club	no game	no game	—
Powhattan Club	no game	no game	—

(The Merchant Service Guild, who find they are unable to raise a team, have regretfully been obliged to cancel all their matches.) This week's fixtures for the Shanghai Inter-Club Billiard League are as follows:—Police versus Customs; Lusitano versus Thirty Club; Marine Engineers Institute versus Masonic Club; Merchant Service Club versus Municipal Club; Thirty Club versus Powhattan. Games to be played on the tables of the first named club.

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Soochow Government Schools Meet

Special Correspondence of the China Press Soochow, November 11.—The Government schools of the city have been having two days of athletics and other forms of physical exercise. Schools of all grades have been participating and even the girls have been having their part in the program.

That the city is thoroughly alive to the value of physical exercise is shown by the enormous crowds that have been in attendance, and the hills and trees around the outside of the grounds, as well as the standing room allotted to the invited guests, have been crowded to their utmost capacity. Some very optimistic guessers have estimated the crowds as high as twenty thousand.

These meetings held annually do much to draw the schools together and bring about a friendly rivalry among them for honors on such occasions.

It is also the custom in Soochow University to have a track meet at about this time of each year among the students. Heretofore the whole school has been divided into two big groups and these have competed, but this year a new plan has been started and it has been made an inter-class contest. Each class has furnished its best men for each of the events and this has added much enthusiasm to the meet.

There has been no training for (no occasion, but it is a kind of preliminary event to the selection and real training which begins next Spring. This meet enables the managers to select material for the regular inter-collegiate contest and begin to get it into shape.

Below we give the results:—100 yards dash—1, Keiser Nance; 2, Liang Kwur-lu; 3, Li Zah-wei; Time, 11 seconds.

Shot Put—1, Tai En-shih; 2, Soong Foh-ho; 3, Li Tsing-teh; Distance, 30.10 ft.

880 yards run—1, Liang Kwur-lu; 2, Sung Foh-ho; 3, Li Zong-tong; Time, 2.23 3/5.

High Jump—1, Li Tsing-teh; 2, Tai En-shih; 3, Sze Fee-zur; Height, 4.11 ft.

220 yards dash—1, Keiser Nance; 2, Liang Kwur-lu; 3, Li Zah-wei; Time, 24 4/5 seconds.

Discus Throw—1, Tai En-shih; 2, Li Tsing-teh; 3, Soong Foh-ho; Distance, 67.5 ft.

High Hurdles—1, Keiser Nance; 2, Tai En-shih; 3, Liu Shih-kong; Time, 19 3/5 seconds.

Broad Jump—1, Sze Fee-zur; 2, Tai En-shih; 3, Li Tsing-teh; Distance, 17.8 ft.

440 yards run—1, Liang Kwur-lu; 2, Sung Foh-ho; 3, Li Zah-wei; Time, 58 2/5 seconds.

Low Hurdles 1, Keiser Nance;

2, Tai En-shih; 3, Tsang Tien-lun; Time, 31 seconds.

Mile Race—1, Li Zong-tong; 2, Liang Kwur-soong; 3, Zung Nuh-sung; Time, 6.4 seconds.

Pole Vault—1, Sze Fee-zur; 2, Soong Foh-ho; 3, Tsang Tien-lun; Height, 8.9 feet.

Relay—Keiser Nance, Li Tsing-teh, Liang Kwur-lu, Tai En-shih; Time, 1.49 1/2 seconds (College team).

College, 44 points.

Middle School, 28 points.

Senior Class, 12 points.

Junior Class, 8 points.

Sophomore Class, 24 points.

Class Champion.

Freshman Class, 0 points.

Fourth Year Class, 5 points.

Third Year Class, 14 points.

Second Year Class, 6 points.

First Year Class, 3 points.

Preparatory 0 points.

Individual Champion, Tai En-shih with 14 points.

Overseas Club

List No. 2

The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following contributions:—

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Read	\$25.00
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Doris and Gladys	5.00
A. R. Duncan	25.00
W. B. Sutherland	20.00
Elaine	2.00

Previously acknowledged ... 272.68

233.30

505.98

We would like to remind intending contributors that this is emphatically a case of "bis dat qui cito dat," for the money must be remitted not later than the 12th of next month.

Last year the total sent was \$2,170.66, and it would be disappointing if this year it fell short of that.

Hon. Treasurer.

Shanghai, November 13, 1916.

CAPTURE BRITISH FLYER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 11.—The Admiralty announces that Lieutenant Hodge, when participating in the raid on Zeebrugge, was taken prisoner. All the other airmen returned safely.

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WEATHER

Very cloudy and cold weather. Strong
and northerly squalls all along the
coast.

BIRTH

McKEE: On November 12, 1916, at
38 Rue Paul Beau, to Mr. and Mrs.
S. S. McKee, a daughter.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 14, 1916

The Bank of China and the Problem of Chinese Finance

By Putnam Weale
(Peking Gazette)

It has been well-known to those who follow events closely in Peking that from the end of October an organized attempt has been made by the enemies of the Bank of China to reduce to naught the measures which restored the Bank's specie payments so short a while ago. The Bank had prepared a reasonable reserve for all its liabilities in the ordinary course of business; but it was not prepared, nor did it ever profess to be prepared, for a rush conducted on a scale and in a manner which the Bank of England itself would be unable to withstand.

The question of suitable action to meet the new situation is therefore urgent, and it behooves us to examine the matter at some length. The grave scandal which surrounded all Yuan Shih-k'ai's financial measures—Yuan Shih-k'ai, the man who had the open support of all the Powers save Japan, and who was looked upon as so wonderful—turned the Bank of Communications years ago from a legitimate business concern, with rich and admirable native connections, into a political gambler's cash-box. It is for this and for no other reason that we stand where we do today in the capital—with a surfeit of printed paper which no local accumulation of minted dollars can offset, and with such a pronounced lack of public confidence.

The astute brain of Liang Shih-yi, having seen that an almost universal use of Bank of Communications notes would make the public so many accomplices in any political adventure he chose to commit his patron to, deliberately and with malice aforethought as the lawyers say, flooded the market with his paper well-knowing that even if the monarchy scheme were politically successful, it could never financially pay without having recourse to a vast series of paper operations which he would be able to control as principal creditor—thereby winning for himself not only wealth beyond the dreams of avarice but a tiger's grip on the throat of the State. Unable to see beyond the confines of China and measure the vastly intricate web which makes up the thing called International Credit, Liang Shih-yi lived entirely from day to day, safe in the knowledge that if the deluge really came, a swift flight would not only save his life, but allow him to continue the game unseen—beneath the surface—for the simple reason that his bank's paper had made the public his bank's slaves.

That is the tragedy of today. With at least \$40,000,000 (forty million) of Bank of Communications notes on the market, and with that market long starved for silver, it is no great wonder that in fifteen days millions of dollars in hard cash should have been drawn out of the Bank of China, every note of that responsible government institution that can be found having been methodically presented for payment. In such circumstances it is quite evident that a decision of a far-reaching nature will have to be taken almost at once; for foreigners the question is not so much what that decision is to be as what China urgently requires.

China requires accommodation from some Power or Powers so urgently, if the grave economic malady which lies at the root of the present trouble is to be checked, that any argument about the matter must be superfluous. China is justified in demanding that accommodation because a deep moral responsibility attaches to the Powers for the entire train of events since the territorial "leasing" year of 1898, the clumsy, unjust, and harsh punishment of the Boxer indemics, with their system of monthly payments, having reduced the government of Peking fifteen years ago to being a government at thirty days sight at the mercy of every shock or

events protracted over a few monthly settlements. The native banking and credit system, having been utterly disorganized and broken down by these means, national unrest and a sense of national humiliation grew so rapidly not only from day to day but from hour to hour that it is as true as anything in this world can possibly be to declare that the Chinese Revolution of 1911 was made by the Powers themselves—not indirectly but directly—being the seed of their loins and bearing the marks of that violent parentage in its own continued violence.

In the given circumstances everything that has subsequently happened has been a torture. If the Revolution, being primarily due to economic causes, was not ruthlessly suppressed (as Japan at the time suggested to England, only to be upheld; and if it was to be upheld the only possible means of doing so was for the governments concerned to refuse to envisage the matter from the narrow standpoint of international loan-mongering and to reach out and be magnanimous and just. The methods were actually ready-made, and yet they refused to see.

"Apart from the pressing requirements of the administration, which had to be satisfied by a general Reorganization Loan, there was the matter of currency and Internal Credit—undiminished and destroyed by the action of the Powers themselves. Currency and Internal Credit, therefore, should have been made immediately the prime concern of the Powers, and they should have seen to it that a special sum contributed in equal shares by all alike, and governed by special capitulations and special undertakings regarding note-issues, placed the National Bank on such a footing and invested it with such a prestige that it would have automatically become the master of the people. Six years ago—that is, months before the Revolution—this proposal had not only taken concrete form in the ten million sterling currency contract which was fathered in the United States, but was within an ace of being consummated in spite of the jealousies of the foreign banks domiciled in China. But the stupid argument that a new government in Peking made it impossible to go on with old arrangements destroyed the agreement, and with it the one hope of a swift national renaissance.

That agreement must be revived. It is solely by accepting things as they are and realizing that it is only possible to regenerate this country by working through Chinese media that any peace can come. The method of direct foreign control is an insane method: it has failed entirely in the past and even if successful in the future would turn the country into a second Turkey. The attitude hitherto adopted of dealing with the country precisely as Pierre Loti dealt with India in his book "India without the English" (*Les Indes sans les anglais*) as if the Chinese were non-existent is worse than a crime. China without the Chinese does not exist. And yet it is on that absolutely metaphysical basis that what should be sober-minded diplomacy is still conducted. For that reason we see grown men gravely disputing about trumpery matters like the Laoshikail affair, which resembles the medieval discussion as to whether an angel could stand on the point of a needle, when the continued existence of a nation is at stake. For that reason we find what is really patriotism showing itself in the simple forms common in Europe when Europe was in the pastoral state treated with the contempt common among counting-house clerks but contemptible among responsible and reflective men. And precisely for that reason a punishment will come as surely as there is a sun in the heavens—unless a halt is called.

How is that halt to be called? By officially admitting that the Chinese question is in the last analysis a financial question and that it is in terms of money that the final verdict will be pronounced. Once that is done a road lies open towards a solution of all the difficulties of the day. The question is that of securing for China ten million pounds as a currency nucleus.

It is England's business—if she has an ounce of business acumen left—not only to co-operate with American efforts, but to go to America and to expedite them in every possible way. We know that only last summer there was a copious telegraphic exchange of views between the British and American governments on this very point: the United States is today the only Power in the world that can find at once the large sums needed. The approaching departure of Sir John Jordan on furlough provides the necessary starting-point. It is imperative that Sir John Jordan should go from London to New York and Washington to deal

Mr. Wilson As Seen By One Of His Family Circle

Professor Stockton Axson, Brother of the First Wife of the President, Writes an Intimate Sketch of Mr. Wilson as He Is at Home

The following intimate personal sketch of Woodrow Wilson, the man, is from the pen of Professor Stockton Axson, whose sister, Ellen Louise Axson, was the President's first wife. Professor Axson not only had close personal relations with the President for thirty-five years, but he served under him when Mr. Wilson was President of Princeton University. He was Assistant Professor of English Literature at Princeton from 1899 to 1904 and Professor from 1904 to 1913, when he joined the Faculty of Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, as Professor of English.

By Stockton Axson

THERE are many who can analyze and assess Wilson the statesman, known to all the world, but the ranks are thinning among those who have known the man intimately since his young manhood. Woodrow Wilson belongs to the world; is it then in bad taste for one who has had the great privilege of seeing him at close range for thirty-five years to talk about him familiarly to the world?

My keenest embarrassment arises from my wonder about what Mr. Wilson himself will say if he should ever read this article, for it has never pleased him to have his personal affairs intimately talked about, and yet the only reason why I should write at all is that I am in a position to talk about him personally and that the country has a right to know what manner of man is President.

I do not suppose that I myself know when I first heard Woodrow Wilson's name mentioned; probably in my earliest childhood, for between his family and mine there has always been an intimacy. His mother's sister was Mrs. James Bones, and the Boneses were our next-door neighbors in Rome, Ga. Jessie and Marian Bones were my childhood companions, Helen being much younger; and the names of Woodrow Wilson's father and mother, Uncle Joe and Aunt Jessie, were as familiar to me as the names of my own uncles and aunts.

But I very distinctly remember the first time that anybody talked to me in detail about Woodrow Wilson; it was my father, in a letter written to me when I was away at school. Like Dr. Joseph Wilson, my father was a Presbyterian minister, and, also like Dr. Wilson, he practiced more than he preached. I think my father went on the theory that his example would do more for my upbringing than wordy precepts, and so the first homily he ever delivered to me was in the form of a long letter: written just after Woodrow Wilson had ended a visit to his relatives in Rome. My father made this young man, ten years older than myself, his text, described him, and held him up to me as a pattern of young manhood. I recall one phrase, virtually verbatim: "I can think of nothing that would make me so happy as to have a son like that."

That letter was written thirty-four years ago; but I remember it vividly, both because it was practically the only private sermon my father ever preached to me, and because the wish expressed was fulfilled, not in the way he was hoping,

with Chinese affairs, all pettifoggish questions being absolutely dropped and large questions of international policy seriously taken up. British holders of Chinese bonds have huge interests at stake; their bonds alone provide sufficient collateral security to make a complete financial accord a matter of easy arrangement; and what England decides today will have the speedy endorsement of her allies tomorrow.

It may seem a far cry from the local embarrassments, the details of which burden this discussion, to the point we have reached; yet it is not so. Money and Credit interlock everywhere. The Chinese peasant, in his rough wadded clothing, standing wrathfully at the city gates of Peking, with paper in his hand when he demanded silver and copper, is not really a local phenomenon; he has a world-wide significance. An amazing chapter of history is written in his gesture, which embraces the desires of kings and potentates as well as the operations of speculators so deep down below his horizon-line that he has never even suspected their existence. It is this man who calls aloud the present injustice of things. There are four hundred million of his kind in the land, almost one quarter of the known population of the world. There is today a plain question demanding a plain answer: are the Chinese to be dealt with as living, vital human beings or are they not?

by my transformation, but by Woodrow Wilson himself becoming my father's son by marriage. My father lived to know of the engagement, though he died before the marriage.

It was in 1883 that Woodrow Wilson and Ellen Axson became engaged. She was visiting friends in the North Carolina mountains when my father fell seriously ill. He had me summon her home by telegram—my mother had died two years before, and my sister was the responsible member of the family. She went to Asheville to catch a train, but as she had to wait several hours for it she went to an hotel and whiled away the time reading by a window. As fate would have it, Woodrow Wilson, who was driving in the mountains, passed the hotel, chanced to look up, and saw her profile at the window. The two had been together in Rome the previous Summer and it needed just the unexpected encounter in the North Carolina mountains to show them what life meant for each and for both of them.

Unforgettable for me is the conversation which my sister and I had on the night of her arrival home. In the earlier part of the evening she had been anxious about my father, but when he had at last been made comfortable and had fallen asleep, she joined me in the little sitting room, her dear face flushed, her eyes bright. "Can you keep a secret?" she asked, and upon my intimation that I could she told me that she was engaged to be married, the manner of the meeting, and her joy. "He is the greatest man in the world," she said, "and the best." In that faith she never faltered in all the years that followed.

Of the many mental pictures which I have of my sister three at this moment stand out with peculiar vividness: the way she looked that night when she told me of her engagement, the way she looked when she held their firstborn in her arms, waiting for him to come from a distant place for the first sight of his child, and the way she looked in the little cottage in Princeton the night that he was elected President of the United States. It was two years before they were married (he was studying at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore) in the manse of the Independent Presbyterian Church in Savannah, Ga., his father and her grandfather officiating. I remember how he and I chatted about the books in my grandfather's bookcases while we waited for the bride to come downstairs. I also remember a less idyllic circumstance, how bliss was jarred and the scent of orange blossoms temporarily annulled while two small boys, the bridegroom's nephew, Wilson Howe, and the bride's brother, Edward Axson, "mixed it up" in a gorgeous fight over some difference in boyish opinions. The bride was much shocked; but I caught a twinkle in the bridegroom's eye, which seemed to say, "Let's separate them; but don't let's be in too desperate haste about it."

Their first home was at Bryn Mawr, Penn., where he was a member of the newly founded college for women; their second was in Middletown, Conn., where he was professor in Wesleyan University; their third home was in Princeton, N. J., where he was professor for twelve years and President for eight; then came the wider life as Governor of New Jersey and President of the United States.

As soon as they had a home in Bryn Mawr they sent for our little orphan brother Edward, and he was a member of their household until he married. Probably the sharpest blow my sister ever suffered was when Edward, his young wife, and their baby were all drowned together. Her naturally strong constitution broke temporarily, for he was as her son rather than her brother. I myself became a member of their family for a year in Middletown, and ever since have been practically a member of it, for during the long years in Princeton, though I had my own apartments, I used their house as if it were my own home. And our young sister, Margaret (now Mrs. Elliott) had the same privileges. All of which would indicate that when Woodrow Wilson married he married a family as well as a wife, and that is not very far from the truth. If he ever knew any difference between her relatives and his own he never indicated it. And his blood became as her blood. I have never known a case where each adopted the other's family so completely. He even used to refer to her dead father and mother by the childhood names by which she always called them. I think he

would probably say now that one of his favorite uncles was her Uncle Tom—Dr. Thomas Hoyt of Philadelphia. Once when Uncle Tom was visiting "us" in Middletown, Mr. Wilson broke into a soft chuckle while he and I were sitting alone.

"What are you laughing at?" I asked. He replied: "To think how I blacked Uncle Tom's boots this morning. Passing his bedroom door, I saw that he had put his boots outside, naturally assuming that all self-respecting people keep a man. I knew Bridget wouldn't black them, and Annie couldn't, so there was nothing to do but tackle the job myself."

It occurs to me, as I write down this true episode, that he might very well have sent me to do it, seeing that I was only a college student, while he was a professor, and, besides, it was my Uncle Tom, anyway. But Woodrow Wilson would not do that simply because he was too considerate—the most considerate man I ever knew—as well as the most generous and the tenderest. So there is a Presidential picture to go along with Lincoln splitting rails, and Garfield on a canalboat, and Grant driving a dray—Wilson blacking Uncle Tom's boots—Uncle Tom by marriage.

It is hard for me to speak in moderate terms of the beauty of the Wilsons' married life—that married life which I saw so intimately for more than twenty-five years. They say "the bravest are the tenderest," and this strongest man in all the world today has always been so gentle in his home life that he has appeared to some too domestic. In the days of the unfortunate collegiate quarrels in Princeton, one charge that used to be made against him was that he was so shut up in his home life that he did not know men and the ways of men.

Of course, a man of Woodrow Wilson's genius for rapid perception learns more about men in the flash of an eye than slower men learn of each other in whole long afternoons of clubroom gossip over their highballs. But in the charge there is this much truth, that Mr. Wilson's own friends have always been dearer to him than the thronged marts of casual contacts. If I were asked to name the leading and governing characteristic of this man, I should reply: "That is not easy, for he is a man of commanding genius, and genius is necessarily complex; but certainly one of his leading traits is deep affection. Sometimes in his public dealings he is forced to harden his heart deliberately in order that he may do justice, but so soon as he can follow his own instinct there emerges, above all his intellectuality and all his iron firmness of will, his affection."

In the family circle he can give this affection free rein, and hence he probably never feels so completely himself as when he gathers with wife and daughters and a few chosen friends around the fireside, and allows his spirit to move him whither it listeth. He simply cannot live without affection, for this, our American great man, is no superman, but human to the core of him.

In the long years of his and my sister's life together, they were more completely one than any two people with whom I have been thrown into intimate contact. They took color from each other, as water and sky reflect each other's moods. Their tastes in books, pictures, statues, and architecture coalesced. He taught her to love his prose favorites, Burke and Bagshot and Birrell (the first Birrell book I ever saw was an inscribed gift book from him to her); she taught him to love her poetic favorites, especially Wordsworth and Browning; he had a deep and true instinct for architecture, which he imparted to her, and she in turn quickened his discrimination for color in landscape painting and in nature—for she had a skill in color that would have made her a distinguished artist had she not made her painting secondary to her greater career as wife and mother.

It interests me to observe how the three girls have shared their parents' tastes and talents: Margaret has her father's passion for music; Eleanor, Mrs. McAdoo, her mother's gift for painting; in young childhood, Jessie, Mrs. Sayre, had something of her father's taste for literary expression, and of her mother's taste for art; but as she developed these were overshadowed by that which both her parents had in common, a strong humanitarian instinct, which sought satisfaction in settlement work until she was married.

We often hear it said of a married pair—so often that it has become a

sort of "bromide"—"A cross word never passed between that couple." I have been honestly trying to think if I ever heard anything approaching an alteration between Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, and I cannot recall even a shadow of such. And yet these were no weaklings; but two spirited people, each with a power of conviction possible only to very strong characters. They would sometimes differ in their opinions, but their relationship was so rooted in mutual love and loyalty that their differences were casual and superficial, never fundamental.

I have seen Mr. Wilson humorously assume the role of a browbeaten and heckled person, unallowed to hold an opinion, when his wife would say in her impetuous way, "Woodrow, you know you don't think that!" and he would smile and say, "Madam, I was venturing to think that I thought that until I was corrected." At one time, when the girls were growing up, he used to laugh and quote Chief Justice Fuller, who remarked that his "jurisdiction extended over all the United States except the Fuller family." I have sometimes wondered how a family composed of varying and very positive elements ever contrived to live in such absolute and undisturbed harmony as did the Wilson family, and I have come to the conclusion that such a result can be attained only in one way, not by any prescription, or plan or domestic "scheme" of action, but only by enthroning love supreme—that where love is always master, every day and every hour, there must be harmony. In the Wilson household love is always law.

It has always been love mingled with delightful humor and good humor. Of all the fictions that popular fallacy would weave around a conspicuous man, surely those who know Mr. Wilson must find it the strangest that he is supposed by some to be a cold and merciless man. A dozen years ago I think my intimate acquaintance of Mr. Wilson could have said that one of his most obvious qualities was an inextinguishable playfulness. Graver people thought he was too much that way, for he would joke in the midst of the most serious discussions and controversies. His fund of anecdote (in one way he is the most provoking of men, for it is next to impossible to tell him a new story—he has heard them all and invented some), his gleeful delight in nonsense rhymes, his atrocities in pun-making, an inheritance from his father, from whom he has derived so many and more commendable traits, all these things are pronounced in Woodrow Wilson, together with that finest of all humor, character

humor, the knack of word portrayal of people in incongruous settings. If you want to laugh until your breath forsakes you, get Woodrow Wilson to tell you the story of how a certain "educator" startled President Harrison with a sudden eruption of oratory twenty-five years ago. Not the least delightful part of it is that, while he is relating it, he apparently forgets that the wheel has come full circle and he himself is now in the exalted seat occupied by President Harrison when that entrancing bit of comedy unrolled.

These humorous characteristics are still in President Wilson, but it is hardly strange if they are less habitually on the surface than they used to be before the burdens of a whole world in turmoil were laid upon his shoulders. Even before the weight pressed upon him, his inherent Scottish sternness had begun to assert itself. He went through some rough experiences at Princeton, and I have heard him say, both in public and private, that he felt a stiffening of the fiber within him, found it less easy to relax at will into playfulness. It merely means that, as years and responsibilities increased, he became more purposeful.

There is a fact which he himself is probably unaware of, but which I am sure is historically correct. A change came over him at just about the time that great and sweeping changes were taking place in our conceptions of nationality—in those important years that lie between 1896 and 1900. Absurd as it may appear, previous to that I used to feel that he and I were mentally somewhat alike. There was ten years difference in our ages, and another difference of some moment, the difference between genius and the lack of it. But, with all that, there was some remote resemblance in the workings of our minds—even my perceptive sister used to see it. He and I would talk together for hours on end, conversations largely speculative.

But gradually I felt that a change was taking place. For one thing, he had been through an illness, from which he emerged more vigorous than before. He had always been a purposeful man, but now he was a man of fixed and resolute purpose. He was as affectionate and companionable as ever, but he did not have time now for such prolonged and "drifting" conversations. The task was calling him. And I must believe that besides the merely personal change his own nature was unconsciously reflecting the big and basic changes which were taking place in the nation and in national conceptions, changes that were leading

(Continued on Page 7)

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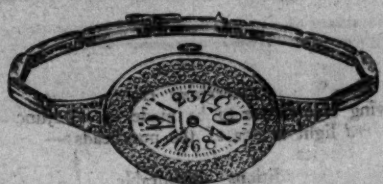
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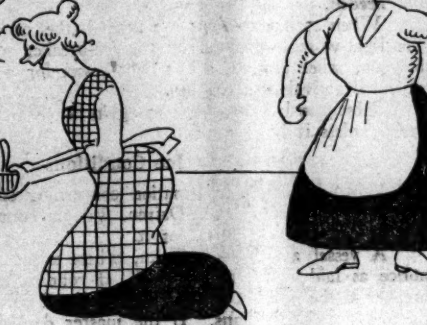
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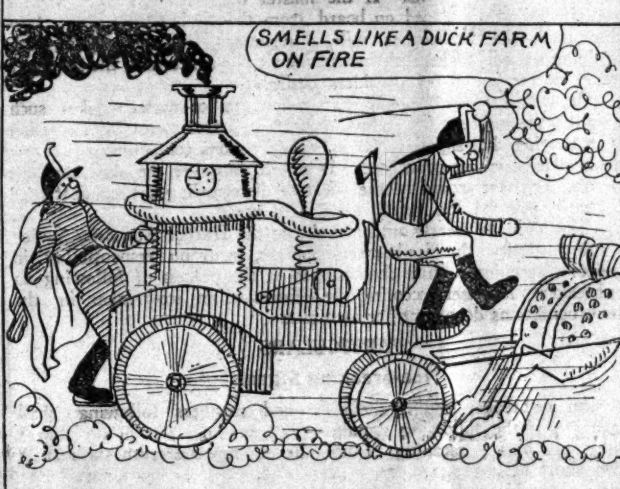
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YES! I THINK SHE EATS TOO MUCH!
WHY THE LITTLE SHRIMP WHO IS SHE GOING
TO MARRY? OH LORD, THAT BOOB WHY HE
CANT SUPPORT HIMSELF - I NEVER LIKED
THAT SMITH HUSSY - SHE'S LOOKING AWFULLY
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SHORT SKIRTS ARE
THE FASHION NOW -
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HAVE TO SEND HER
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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers Daily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Household Suggestions

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ed pins, or becoming entangled in the lace like safety-pins. Place perpendicularly in the curtain with the rounded head at the top.

White spots on varnished furniture, caused by heat or moisture, can be removed by rubbing with a cloth dampened with alcohol. Care must be exercised not to make the cloth too wet, and the spot must be rubbed until it is dry. As the alcohol evaporates quickly, the rubbing does not have to be continued very long. If the article has been revarnished or is heavily coated with varnish much more alcohol must be used, and the rubbing must be kept up longer.

Brass bedsteads may be cleaned by rubbing them with a cloth slightly moistened with sweet oil and then polishing with a soft, dry duster, and lastly with a camellia leaf. This will, if done occasionally, keep them in good condition for years. Wooden bedsteads should be wiped over every three months with a cloth moistened with turpentine to keep them clean.

When buying handkerchiefs or other linen goods, to find out if they are really linen moisten the tip of the finger and press on them. If the wet penetrates the handkerchief at once, it is linen, but if cotton it takes some seconds to wet the thread through.

Mr. Wilson As Seen By One Of Family

(Continued from Page 6)

America out of isolation into world-relationship. Perhaps he was, all unconsciously, enduring his vigils, preparatory to the great conflict that lay ahead of him in the dim mists of futurity. He grew more and more impatient of merely theoretical discussions; he must handle facts in all their difficult reality. I often heard him exclaim, "I am so tired of a merely talking profession! I want to do something!" This was before he became President of Princeton.

In short, he was growing into what he has now become, a man with the surest and the firmest hold on the facts of things. That is why he seems inconsistent to some shallow people. They think in terms of an abstract theory, are logical—and futile. He deals with facts, and in crowded times like these, facts change chemically even while you are looking at them; because he deals with realities, not theories, he sometimes seems self-contradictory—and is always effective.

There is another and kindred thing about him which perplexes some people: though the tenderest of men, he is the least sentimental. Once, since he has been President of the United States, I was much exercised over the case of a man who had come under the national laws in a way that seemed to me merely technical; he was technically guilty, but virtually innocent; and so I did what I have seldom consented to do; I wrote a long letter to Mr. Tumulty, to be laid before the President at his convenience. A friend of mine, personally more concerned with the case than I read me a long letter which he had framed, in which, among other things, he appealed to the President to relieve the pitiful anxiety of the accused man's wife and parents. I advised him to cut that out, and said: "The President cannot and will not act on those grounds. He must do what seems to him justice, however much his sympathies may excite him to mercy. Show him the essential justice of what we are asking for, and stop there."

The case was examined by the Department of Justice, which decided

that the man's technical guilt was too manifest to warrant the department's interference with the due course of law. Then the President stepped in and pardoned the man outright, not because he had a family whose hearts would break, but because in the higher justice the man was innocent.

This is the "austerity" of Woodrow Wilson, the austerity of a man whose conscience will not permit him to govern his public acts by private sentiments, who cannot use public offices to advance the fortunes of those for whom he feels a personal affection, who must keep his judgment cool, even when his heart is yearning, the austerity of a man whose heart can break, but can never be permitted to get beyond his own control.

Only a few of us know what Woodrow Wilson was really undergoing in the Summer and Autumn of 1914, when the world was catching fire from war, and the foundations of his own life were crumbling under him. Just as the war opened my sister died. "I cannot help thinking," he said, "that perhaps she was taken so that she might be spared the spectacle of some awful calamity."

I was at the White House a great deal that Autumn and I know that it is no exaggerated use of words to say that he was the loneliest man in all the world. I remember in particular a few bitter days when there were only three of us in the family circle.

With characteristic solicitude for others and Spartan fortitude he had deliberately and peremptorily thinned the household for the welfare of others. He had compelled Margaret and Jessie and Frank Sayre to go to the Summer home in New Hampshire for a change of air. He had forced even Dr. Grayson to take a few days of rest, for he saw that the doctor himself was in danger of illness after the strain of Mrs. Wilson's illness and death. Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo remained in Washington, and were much at the White House; but they also had their own home and obligations.

I can see the lonely figure of the President now, walking down the long hallway, the hair so much whitened in the few months. His intimate friends often expressed to me the wish that the President could marry again, as he was utterly desolate.

We who love him feel that God Himself must have directed the circumstances which brought Mrs. Galt into the White House circle. But for her we can only surmise what might have happened, for not even the strongest man in the world could bear up indefinitely under that dumb grief. Sunlight and grace radiate from Mrs. Galt. Her nature is big and generous and health-giving, and in that presence the President found new life, found that love without which he cannot live. Their love for each other is perfect, and we all love her, both for what she has done for him and for herself, for to know her is to love her.

She has entered this great career as simply, as unaffectedly, as unselfishly as Ellen Axson entered into the obscure career of the young lawyer who was abandoning law for a new and untried life of scholarship and teaching. To neither woman was condition, high or low, meant anything; to both Woodrow Wilson has meant all.

I have lifted the veil from some pretty sacred things, and I wonder if I should have done so. My sustaining thought is that some day these things would have to be set forth, for men like Woodrow Wilson belong to the world at large, and ultimately the secrets of their lives must be made known to the world. The future biographer will relate in detail what I have summarized, when death shall have made Woodrow Wilson impersonal. But in greatly conspicuous office there is already something of the impersonality of death, and so I have, though not without misgiving, set down some things which it would be sacrilege to publish. If Woodrow Wilson were still safe in the obscurity of a college professorship, because he is what he is in public, it is perhaps true that the public has some right to know what he is in private, and so I have written these things, every word of which is literal truth.

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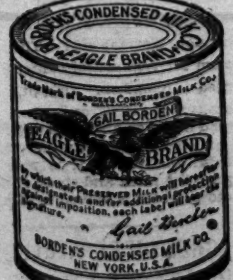
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The Bank of China and the Problem of Chinese Finance

By Putnam Weale
(Peking Gazette)

IT has been well-known to those who follow events closely in Peking that from the end of October an organized attempt has been made by the enemies of the Bank of China to reduce to naught the measures which restored the Bank's specie payments so short a while ago. The Bank had prepared a reasonable reserve for all its liabilities in the ordinary course of business; but it was not prepared, nor did it ever profess to be prepared, for a rush conducted on a scale and in a manner which the Bank of England itself would be unable to withstand.

The question of suitable action to meet the new situation is therefore urgent, and it behooves us to examine the matter at some length. The grave scandal which surrounded all Yuan Shih-k'ai's financial measures—Yuan Shih-k'ai, the man who had the open support of all the Powers save Japan, and who was looked upon as so wonderful—turned the Bank of Communications years ago from a legitimate business concern, with rich and admirable native connections, into a political gambler's cash-box. It is for this and for no other reason that we stand where we do today in the capital—with a surfeit of printed paper which no local accumulation of minted dollars can offset, and with such a pronounced lack of public confidence.

The astute brain of Liang Shih-yi, having seen that an almost universal use of Bank of Communications notes would make the public so many accomplices in any political adventure he chose to commit his patron to, deliberately and with malice aforethought as the lawyers say, flooded the market with his paper well-knowing that even if the monarchy scheme were politically successful, it could never financially pay without having recourse to a vast series of paper operations which he would be able to control as principal creditor—thereby winning for himself not only wealth beyond the dreams of avarice but a tiger's grip on the throat of the State. Unable to see beyond the confines of China and measure the vastly intricate web which makes up the thing called International Credit, Liang Shih-yi lived entirely from day to day, safe in the knowledge that if the deluge really came, a swift flight would not only save his life, but allow him to continue the game unseen—beneath the surface—for the simple reason that his bank's paper had made the public his bank's slaves.

That is the tragedy of today. With at least \$40,000,000 (forty million) of Bank of Communications notes on the market, and with that market long starved for silver, it is no great wonder that in fifteen days millions of dollars in hard cash should have been drawn out of the Bank of China, every note of that responsible government institution that can be found having been methodically presented for payment. In such circumstances it is quite evident that a decision of a far-reaching nature will have to be taken almost at once; for foreigners the question is not so much what that decision is to be as what China urgently requires.

China requires accommodation from some Power or Powers so urgently, if the grave economic malady which lies at the root of the present trouble is to be checked, that any argument about the matter must be superfluous. China is justified in demanding that accommodation because a deep moral responsibility attaches to the Powers for the entire train of events since the territorial "leasing" year of 1898, the clumsy, unjust, and harsh punishment of the Boxer indemnities, with their system of monthly payments, having reduced the government of Peking fifteen years ago to being a government at thirty days sight at the mercy of every shock of

events protracted over a few monthly settlements. The native banking and credit system, having been utterly disorganized and broken down by these means, national unrest and a sense of national humiliation grew so rapidly not only from day to day but from hour to hour that it is as true as anything in this world can possibly be to declare that the Chinese Revolution of 1911 was made by the Powers themselves—not indirectly but directly—being the seed of their loins and bearing the marks of that violent parentage in its own continued violence.

In the given circumstances everything that has subsequently happened has been a torture. If the Revolution, being primarily due to economic causes, was not ruthlessly suppressed (as Japan at the time suggested to England, only to meet with a blank refusal) then it had to be upheld; and if it was to be upheld the only possible means of doing so was for the governments concerned to refuse to envisage the matter from the narrow standpoint of international loan-mongering and to reach out and be magnanimous and just. The methods were actually ready-made, and yet they refused to see.

Apart from the pressing requirements of the administration, which had to be satisfied by a general Reorganization Loan, there was the matter of currency and Internal Credit—undetermined and destroyed by the action of the Powers themselves. Currency and Internal Credit, therefore, should have been made immediately the prime concern of the Powers, and they should have seen to it that a special sum contributed in equal shares by all alike, and governed by special capitulations and special undertakings regarding note-issues, placed the National Bank on such a footing and invested it with such a prestige that it would have automatically become the master of the people. Six years ago—that is, months before the Revolution—this proposal had not only taken concrete form in the ten million sterling currency contract which was fathered in the United States, but was within an ace of being consummated in spite of the jealousies of the foreign banks domiciled in China. But the stupid argument that a new government in Peking made it impossible to go on with old arrangements destroyed the agreement, and with it the one hope of a swift national renaissance.

That agreement must be revived. It is solely by accepting things as they are and realizing that it is only possible to regenerate this country by working through Chinese media that any peace can come. The method of direct foreign control is an insane method; it has failed entirely in the past and even if successful in the future would turn the country into a second Turkey. The attitude hitherto adopted of dealing with the country precisely as Pierre Loti dealt with India in his book "India without the English" (*Les Indes sans les anglais*) as if the Chinese were non-existent is worse than a crime. China without the Chinese does not exist. And yet it is on that absolutely metaphysical basis that what should be sober-minded diplomacy is still conducted. For that reason we see grown men gravely disputing about trumpery matters like the Laosikhai affair, which resembles the medieval discussion as to whether an angel could stand on the point of a needle, when the continued existence of a nation is at stake. For that reason we find what is really patriotism showing itself in the simple forms common in Europe when Europe was in the pastoral state treated with the contempt common among counting-house clerks but contemptible among responsible and reflective men. And precisely for that reason a punishment will come as surely as there is a sun in the heavens—unless a halt is called.

How is that halt to be called? By officially admitting that the Chinese question is in the last analysis a financial question and that it is in terms of money that the final verdict will be pronounced. Once that is done a road lies open towards a solution of all the difficulties of the day. The question is that of securing for China ten million pounds as a currency nucleus.

It is England's business—if she has an ounce of business acumen left—not only to co-operate with American efforts, but to go to America and to expedite them in every possible way. We know that only last summer there was a copious telegraphic exchange of views between the British and American governments on this very point: the United States is today the only Power in the world that can find at once the large sums needed. The approaching departure of Sir John Jordan on furlough provides the necessary starting-point. It is imperative that Sir John Jordan should go from London to deal

The following intimate personal sketch of Woodrow Wilson, the man, is from the pen of Professor Stockton Axson, whose sister, Ellen Louise Axson, was the President's first wife. Professor Axson not only had close personal relations with the President for thirty-five years, but he served under him when Mr. Wilson was President of Princeton University. He was Assistant Professor of English Literature at Princeton from 1899 to 1904 and Professor from 1904 to 1913, when he joined the Faculty of Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, as Professor of English.

By Stockton Axson

THERE are many who can analyze and assess Wilson the statesman, known to all the world, but the ranks are thinning among those who have known the man intimately since his young manhood. Woodrow Wilson belongs to the world; is it then in bad taste for one who has had the great privilege of seeing him at close range for thirty-five years to talk about him familiarly to the world?

My keenest embarrassment arises from my wonder about what Mr. Wilson himself will say if he should ever read this article, for he has never pleased him to have his personal affairs intimately talked about, and yet the only reason why I should write at all is that I am in a position to talk about him personally and that the country has a right to know what manner of man is President.

I do not suppose that I myself know when I first heard Woodrow Wilson's name mentioned; probably in my earliest childhood, for between his family and mine there has always been an intimacy. His mother's sister was Mrs. James Bones, and the Boneses were our next-door neighbors in Rome, Ga. Jessie and Marian Bones were my childhood companions, Helen being much younger; and the names of Woodrow Wilson's father and mother, Uncle Joe and Aunt Jessie, were as familiar to me as the names of my own uncles and aunts.

But I very distinctly remember the first time that anybody talked to me in detail about Woodrow Wilson; it was my father, in a letter written to me when I was away at school. Like Dr. Joseph Wilson, my father was a Presbyterian minister, and, also like Dr. Wilson, he practiced more than he preached. I think my father went on the theory that his example would do more for my upbringing than words precepts, and so the first homily he ever delivered to me was in the form of a long letter written just after Woodrow Wilson had ended a visit to his relatives in Rome. My father made this young man, ten years older than myself, his text, described him, and held him up to me as a pattern of young manhood. I recall one phrase, virtually verbatim: "I can think of nothing that would make me so happy as to have a son like that."

That letter was written thirty-four years ago; but I remember it vividly, both because it was practically the only private sermon my father ever preached to me, and because the wish expressed was fulfilled, not in the way he was hoping, with Chinese affairs, all pettifoggish questions being absolutely dropped and large questions of international policy seriously taken up. British holders of Chinese bonds have huge interests at stake; their bonds alone provide sufficient collateral security to make a complete financial accord a matter of easy arrangement; and what England decides today will have the speedy endorsement of her allies tomorrow.

It may seem a far cry from the local embarrassments, the details of which burden this discussion, to the point we have reached; yet it is not so. Money and Credit interlock everywhere. The Chinese peasant, in his rough wadded clothing, standing wrathfully at the city gates of Peking, with paper in his hand when he demanded silver and copper, is not really a local phenomenon; he has a world-wide significance. An amazing chapter of history is written in his gesture, which embraces the desires of kings and potentates as well as the operations of speculators so deep down below his horizon-line that he has never even suspected their existence. It is this man who calls aloud the present injustice of things. There are four hundred million of his kind in the land, almost one quarter of the known population of the world. There is today a plain question demanding a plain answer: are the Chinese to be dealt with as living, vital human beings or are they not?

by my transformation, but by Woodrow Wilson himself becoming my father's son by marriage. My father lived to know of the engagement, though he died before the marriage.

It was in 1883 that Woodrow Wilson and Ellen Axson became engaged. She was visiting friends in the North Carolina mountains when my father fell seriously ill. He had me summon her home by telegram—my mother had died two years before, and my sister was the responsible member of the family. She went to Asheville to catch a train, but as she had to wait several hours for it she went to a hotel and whiled away the time reading by a window. As fate would have it, Woodrow Wilson, who was driving in the mountains, passed the hotel, chanced to look up, and saw her profile at the window. The two had been together in Rome the previous Summer and it needed just the unexpected encounter in the North Carolina mountains to show them what life meant for each and for both of them.

Unforgettable for me is the conversation which my sister and I had on the night of her arrival home. In the earlier part of the evening she had been anxious about my father, but when he had at last been made comfortable and had fallen asleep, she joined me in the little sitting room, her dear face flushed, her eyes bright. "Can you keep a secret?" she asked, and upon my intimation that I could she told me that she was engaged to be married, the manner of the meeting, and her joy. "He is the greatest man in the world," she said, "and the best." In that faith she never faltered in all the years that followed.

Of the many mental pictures which I have of my sister three at this moment stand out with peculiar vividness: the way she looked that night when she told me of her engagement, the way she looked when she held her firstborn in her arms, waiting for him to come from a distant place for the first sight of his child, and the way she looked in the little cottage in Princeton the night that he was elected President of the United States. It was two years before they were married (he was studying at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore) in the manse of the Independent Presbyterian Church in Savannah, Ga., his father and her grandfather officiating. I remember how he and I chatted about the books in my grandfather's bookcases while we waited for the bride to come downstairs. I also remember a less idyllic circumstance, how bliss was jarred and the scent of orange blossoms temporarily annulled while two small boys, the bridegroom's nephew, Wilson Howe, and the bride's brother, Edward Axson, "mixed it up" in a gorgeous fight over some difference in boyish opinions. The bride was much shocked; but I caught a twinkle in the bridegroom's eye, which seemed to say, "Let's separate them; but don't let's be in too desperate haste about it."

Their first home was at Bryn Mawr, Penn., where he was a member of the newly founded college for women; their second was in Middletown, Conn., where he was professor in Wesleyan University; their third home was in Princeton, N. J., where he was professor for twelve years and President for eight; then came the wider life as Governor of New Jersey and President of the United States.

As soon as they had a home in Bryn Mawr they sent for our little orphan brother Edward, and he was a member of their household until he married. Probably the sharpest blow my sister ever suffered was when Edward, his young wife, and their baby were all drowned together. Her naturally strong constitution broke temporarily, for he was as her son rather than her brother. I myself became a member of their family for a year in Middletown, and ever since have been practically a member of it, for during the long years in Princeton, though I had my own apartments, I used their house as if it were my own home. And our young sister, Margaret (now Mrs. Elliott) had the same privileges. All of which would indicate that when Woodrow Wilson married he married a family as well as a wife, and that is not very far from the truth. If he ever knew any difference between her relatives and his own he never indicated it. And his blood became as her blood. I have never known a case where each adopted the other's family so completely. He even used to refer to her dead father and mother by the childhood names by which she always called them. I think he

would probably say now that one of his favorite uncles was her Uncle Tom—Dr. Thomas Hoyt of Philadelphia. Once when Uncle Tom was visiting "us" in Middletown, Mr. Wilson broke into a soft chuckle while he and I were sitting alone. "What are you laughing at?" I asked.

He replied: "To think how I blacked Uncle Tom's boots this morning. Passing his bedroom door, I saw that he had put his boots outside, naturally assuming that all self-respecting people keep a man. I knew Bridget wouldn't black them, and Annie couldn't, so there was nothing to do but tackle the job myself."

It occurs to me, as I write down this true episode, that he might very well have sent me to do it, seeing that I was only a college student, while he was a professor, and, besides, it was my Uncle Tom, anyway. But Woodrow Wilson would not do that simply because he was too considerate—the most considerate man I ever knew—as well as the most generous and the tenderest. So there is a Presidential picture to go along with Lincoln splitting rails, and Garfield on a canalboat, and Grant driving a dray—Wilson blacking Uncle Tom's boots—Uncle Tom by marriage.

It is hard for me to speak in moderate terms of the beauty of the Wilsons' married life—that married life which I saw so intimately for more than twenty-five years. They say "the bravest are the tenderest," and this strongest man in all the world today has always been so gentle in his home life that he has appeared to some too domestic. In the days of the unfortunate collegiate quarrels in Princeton, one charge that used to be made against him was that he was so shut up in his home life that he did not know men and the ways of men.

Of course, a man of Woodrow Wilson's genius for rapid perception learns more about men in the flash of an eye than slower men learn of each other in whole long afternoons of clubroom gossip over their highballs. But in the charge there is this much truth, that Mr. Wilson's own fireside has always been dearer to him than the thronged marts of casual contacts. If I were asked to name the leading and governing characteristic of this man, I should reply: "That is not easy, for he is a man of commanding genius, and genius is necessarily complex; but certainly one of his leading traits is deep affection. Sometimes in his public dealings he is forced to harden his heart deliberately in order that he may do justice, but so soon as he can follow his own instinct there emerges, above all his intellectuality and all his iron firmness of will, his affection."

In the family circle he can give this affection free rein, and hence he probably never feels so completely himself as when he gathers with wife and daughters and a few chosen friends around the fireside, and allows his spirit to move him whither it listeth. He simply cannot live without affection, for this, our American great man, is no superman, but human to the core of him.

In the long years of his and my sister's life together, they were more completely one than any two people with whom I have been thrown into intimate contact. They took color from each other, as water and sky reflect each other's moods. Their tastes in books, pictures, statues, and architecture coalesced. He taught her to love his prose favorites, Burke and Bagehot and Birrell (the first Birrell book I ever saw was an inscribed gift book from him to her); she taught him to love her poetic favorites, especially Wordsworth and Browning; he had a deep and true instinct for architecture, which he imparted to her, and she in turn quickened his discrimination for color in landscape painting and in nature—for she had a skill in color that would have made her a distinguished artist had she not made her painting secondary to her greater career as wife and mother.

It interests me to observe how the three girls have shared their parents' tastes and talents: Margaret has her father's passion for music; Eleanor, Mrs. McAdoo, her mother's gift for painting; in young childhood, Jessie, Mrs. Sayre, had something of her father's taste for literary expression, and of her mother's taste for art; but as she developed these were overshadowed by that which both her parents had in common, a strong humanitarian instinct, which sought satisfaction in settlement work until she was married.

We often hear it said of a married pair—so often that it has become a

sort of "bromide"—"A cross word never passed between that couple." I have been honestly trying to think if I ever heard anything approaching an altercation between Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, and I cannot recall even a shadow of such. And yet these were no weaklings; but two spirited people, each with a power of conviction possible only to very strong characters. They would sometimes differ in their opinions, but their relationship was so rooted in mutual love and loyalty that their differences were casual and superficial, never fundamental.

I have seen Mr. Wilson humorously assume the role of a browbeaten and henpecked person, unallowed to hold an opinion, when his wife would say in her impetuous way, "Woodrow, you know you don't think that!" and he would smile and say, "Madam, I was venturing to think that I thought that until I was corrected." At one time, when the girls were growing up, he used to laugh and quote Chief Justice Fuller, who remarked that his "jurisdiction extended over all the United States except the Fuller family." I have sometimes wondered how a family composed of varying and very positive elements ever contrived to live in such absolute and undisturbed harmony as did the Wilson family, and I have come to the conclusion that such a result can be attained only in one way, not by any prescription, or plan or domestic "scheme" of action, but only by enthroning love supreme—that where love is always master, every day and every hour, there must be harmony. In the Wilson household love is always law.

It has always been love mingled with delightful humor and good humor. Of all the fictions that popular fallacy would weave around a conspicuous man, surely those who know Mr. Wilson must find it the strangest that he is supposed by some to be a cold and mirthless man. A dozen years ago I think my intimate acquaintance of Mr. Wilson could have said that one of his most obvious qualities was an incorrigible playfulness. Graver people thought he was too much that way, for he would joke in the midst of the most serious discussions and controversies. His fund of anecdote (in one way he is the most provoking of men, for it is next to impossible to tell him a new story—he has heard them all and invented some), his gleeful delight in nonsense rhymes, his atrocities in pun-making, an inheritance from his father from whom he has derived so many and more commendable traits, all these things are pronounced in Woodrow Wilson, together with that finest of all humor, character.

humor, the knack of word portrayal of people in incongruous settings. If you want to laugh until your breath forsores you, get Woodrow Wilson to tell you the story of how a certain "educator" started President Harrison with a sudden eruption of oratory twenty-five years ago. Not the least delightful part of it is that, while he is relating it, he apparently forgets that the wheel has come full circle and he himself is now in the exalted seat occupied by President Harrison when that entrancing bit of comedy unfolded.

These humorous characteristics are still in President Wilson, but it is hardly strange if they are less habitually on the surface than they used to be before the burdens of a whole world in turmoil were laid upon his shoulders. Even before the weight pressed upon him, his inherent Scottish sternness had begun to assert itself. He went through some rough experiences at Princeton, and I have heard him say, both in public and private, that he felt a stiffening of the fiber within him, found it less easy to relax at will into playfulness. It merely means that, as years and responsibilities increased, he became more purposeful.

There is a fact which he himself is probably unaware of, but which I am sure is historically correct. A change came over him at just about the time that great and sweeping changes were taking place in our conceptions of nationality—in those important years that lie between 1896 and 1900. Absurd as it may appear, previous to that I used to feel that he and I were mentally somewhat alike. There was ten years difference in our ages, and another difference of some moment, the difference between genius and the lack of it. But, with all that, there was some remote resemblance in the workings of our minds—even my perceptive sister used to say it. He and I would talk together for hours on end, conversations largely speculative.

But gradually I felt that a change was taking place. For one thing, he had been through an illness, from which he emerged more vigorous than before. He had always been a purposeful man, but now he was a man of fixed and resolute purpose. He was as affectionate and companionable as ever, but he did not have time now for such prolonged and "drifting" conversations. The task was calling him. And I must believe that besides the merely personal change his own nature was unconsciously reflecting the big and basic changes which were taking place in the nation and in national conceptions, changes that were leading

(Continued on Page 7)

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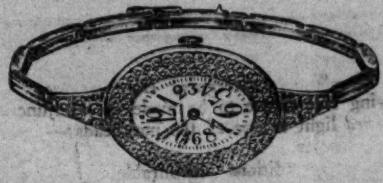
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Household Suggestions

One of the best ways of securing lace or net curtains in place over the poles is to fasten with the very fine wire hair-pins. These are so sharp that they may be pushed

through the curtains without injury to the fabric, and are so fine that they are more invisible than pins. They have the advantage of never slipping out of place like small head-

White spots on varnished furniture, caused by heat or moisture, can be removed by rubbing with a cloth dampened with alcohol. Care must be exercised not to make the cloth too wet, and the spot must be rubbed until it is dry. As the alcohol evaporates quickly, the rubbing does not have to be continued very long. If the article has been revarnished or is heavily coated with varnish much more alcohol must be used, and the rubbing must be kept up longer.

Brass bedsteads may be cleaned by rubbing them with a cloth slightly moistened with sweet oil and then polishing with a soft, dry duster, and lastly with a chamouis leather. This will, if done occasionally, keep them in good condition for years. Wooden bedsteads should be wiped over every three months with a cloth moistened with turpentine to keep them clean.

When buying handkerchiefs or other linen goods, to find out if they are really linen moisten the tip of the finger and press on them. If the wet penetrates the handkerchief at once, it is linen, but if cotton it takes some seconds to wet the thread through.

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Mr. Wilson As Seen By One Of Family

(Continued from Page 6)

America out of isolation into world-relationship. Perhaps he was, all unconsciously, enduring his vigils, preparatory to the great conflict that lay ahead of him in the dim mists of futurity. He grew more and more impatient of merely theoretical discussions; he must handle facts in all their difficult reality. I often heard him exclaim, "I am so tired of a merely talking profession! I want to do something!" This was before he became President of Princeton.

In short, he was growing into what he has now become, a man with the surest and the firmest hold on the facts of things. That is why he seems inconsistent to some shallow people. They think in terms of an abstract theory, are logical—and futile. He deals with facts, and, in crowded times like these, facts change chemically even while you are looking at them; because he deals with realities, not theories, he sometimes seems self-contradictory—and is always effective.

There is another and kindred thing about him which perplexes some people: though the tenderest of men, he is the least sentimental. Once, since he has been President of the United States, I was much exercised over the case of a man who had come under the national laws in a way that seemed to me merely technical; he was technically guilty, but virtually innocent; and so I did what I have seldom consented to do; I wrote a long letter to Mr. Tumulty, to be laid before the President at his convenience. A friend of mine, personally more concerned with the case than I, read me a long letter which he had framed, in which, among other things, he appealed to the President to relieve the pitiful anxiety of the accused man's wife and parents. I advised him to cut that out, and said: "The President cannot and will not act on those grounds. He must do what seems to him justice, however much his sympathies may excite him to mercy. Show him the essential justice of what we are asking for, and stop there."

The case was examined by the Department of Justice, which decided

that the man's technical guilt was too manifest to warrant the department's interference with the due course of law. Then the President stepped in and pardoned the man outright, not because he had a family whose hearts would break, but because in the higher justice the man was innocent.

This is the "austerity" of Woodrow Wilson, the austerity of a man whose conscience will not permit him to govern his public acts by private sentiments, who cannot use public offices to advance the fortunes of those for whom he feels a personal affection, who must keep his judgment cool, even when his heart is yearning, the austerity of a man whose heart can break, but can never be permitted to get beyond his own control.

Only a few of us know what Woodrow Wilson was really undergoing in the Summer and Autumn of 1914, when the world was catching fire from war, and the foundations of his own life were crumbling under him. Just as the war opened my sister died. "I cannot help thinking," he said, "that perhaps she was taken so that she might be spared the spectacle of some awful calamity."

I was at the White House a great deal that Autumn and I know that it is no exaggerated use of words to say that he was the loneliest man in all the world. I remember in particular a few bitter days when there were only three of us in the family circle.

With characteristic solitude for others and Spartan fortitude he had deliberately and peremptorily thinned the household for the welfare of others. He had compelled Margaret and Jessie and Frank Sayre to go to the Summer home in New Hampshire for a change of air. He had forced even Dr. Grayson to take a few days of rest, for he saw that the doctor himself was in danger of illness after the strain of Mrs. Wilson's illness and death. Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo remained in Washington, and were much at the White House; but they also had their own home and obligations.

I can see the lonely figure of the President now, walking down the long hallway, the hair so much whitened in the few months. His intimate friends often expressed to me the wish that the President could marry again, as he was utterly desolate.

We who love him feel that God Himself must have directed the circumstances which brought Mrs. Galt into the White House circle. But for her we can only surmise what might have happened, for not even the strongest man in the world could bear up indefinitely under that dumb grief, Sunlight and grace radiate from Mrs. Galt. Her nature is big and generous and health-giving, and in that presence the President found new life, found that love without which he cannot live. Their love for each other is perfect, and we all love her, both for what she has done for him and for herself, for to know her is to love her.

She has entered this great career as simply, as unaffectedly, as unselfishly as Ellen Axson entered into the obscure career of the young lawyer who was abandoning law for a new and untried life of scholarship and teaching. To neither woman was condition, high or low, meant anything; to both Woodrow Wilson has meant all.

I have lifted the veil from some pretty sacred things, and I wonder if I should have done so. My sustaining thought is that some day these things would have to be set forth, for men like Woodrow Wilson belong to the world at large, and ultimately the secrets of their lives must be made known to the world. The future biographer will relate in detail what I have summarized, when death shall have made Woodrow Wilson impersonal. But in greatly conspicuous office there is already something of the impersonality of death, and so I have, though not without misgiving, set down some things which it would be sacrilege to publish. If Woodrow Wilson were still safe in the obscurity of a college professorship, because he is what he is in public, it is perhaps true that the public has some right to know what he is in private, and so I have written these things, every word of which is literal truth.

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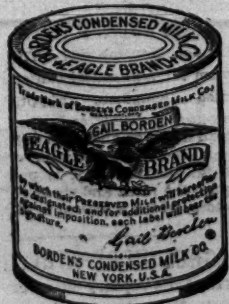
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, November 3.—The following are the export returns for the week ended October 28:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.

Prices Nominal	Piculs	Week ended Tls. 3rd Nov
Cowhides, Best selected	Summer Hair	4,346
Seconds	Winter Hair	
Buffalo hides, No. 1 10-60 lbs		83
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2 lbs.		7,080
White China Grass, Wuchang & or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie)		
Sinshan and-or Chayu		1,485
Green China Grass, Szechuen		
Jute (Abutilon)		5,10
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre		5,581
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre		1,781
Animal Tallow		870
Gallnuts, Usual shape		20.25
Plum		23.00
Cotton Lihoo		20.45
Black Bristles, Riflings 24" 28" 32" 36" 40" 44" 48" 52" 56" 60"		3,981
Sesamum Seed, White		107.00
Yellow		441
Black		
Yellow Beans		2,708
Broad Beans		56,185
Sesamum Seed, Yellow		762
Groundnuts (w/h shells)		46
(shelled)		5,771
Groundnut Oil		19,562
Wood Oil		98
Tea Oil		389
Bean Oil		16

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 13, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 80% = Tls. 1.24 @ 73 = \$1.70

Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.7

Shal Gold Bars: 978 touch

Bar Silver

Copper Cash

Buying rate @ 3-3% = Tls. 6.03

Exch. @ 73 = Mex. \$ 8.27

Peking Bar

Native Interest

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, November 11.—Today's Rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:

Spot: 2s. 7½d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 8d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Quieter.

Last Quotation, London, Nov. 10:

Spot: 2s. 8d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 8½d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Steady.

October Rubber Outputs

We are informed by Hopkins, Dunn and Co., Ltd. that the output of Rubber from the Repah Estates for the months of October, was 8,000 lbs.

WOULD MELT BRASS CASH

We are informed by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce here that the National United Association of the Chambers of Commerce has appointed representatives now at Peking to ask the Ministry of Finance for the privilege of buying and melting brass cash. The Japanese merchants by doing this have caused a feeling of uneasiness, and in order to prevent any further trouble, it is thought better that this should be done by Chinese. It is understood that the Ministry of Finance has consented as to certain provinces.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

INTEREST, GRANTED ON

APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation

of the Principles upon

which Life Assurance

is Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life

Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Quotations Closing

Banks

Marine Insurances

Fire Insurances

Shipping

Mining

Docks

Wharves

Lands and Hotels

Cotton Mills

Industrials

Stores

Rubbers (Local)

Miscellaneous

C. I. and E. Lumber

Cultiv Dairy

Shanghai Elec. and Ab.

Shanghai Tram

Shanghai Gas

Horse Bazaar

Shanghai Mercury

Shanghai Telephone

Shanghai Waterworks

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for November 11 was 116 tons and for November 12, 109 tons."

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO MARINERS, No. 631.

CHINA SEA.

TIENTSIN DISTRICT.

GULF OF PECHILI.

WINTER NAVIGATION OF TAKU BAR AND OF THE HAIHO; SYSTEM OF SUPPLYING INFORMATION CONCERNING ICE IN THE GULF OF PECHILI.

Notice is hereby given of the following arrangements for the winter navigation of the Taku Bar and the Haiho.

GENERAL

After the removal of the Taku Light-vessel, on or about December 1, her place will be taken by an ice-breaker to the following extent and showing lights as described hereunder.

At the commencement of the winter season, i.e., immediately after the removal of the Taku Light-vessel, an ice-breaker will continuously act as light-vessel so long as ice-breaking operations are not needed.

When such operations are needed, the continuous occupancy of the light-vessel's position by the ice-breaker will cease. She will, however, when possible, act as light-vessel for a few hours before the expected arrival of a steamer.

Subsequently, she will not again act continuously as a light-vessel unless it be so notified.

Ice Conditions

When ice exists, information concerning conditions will be telegraphed to Chefoo and Dairen. Vessels bound for Taku should call at one of these ports for it.

A vessel arriving off Taku, whose agent has given the necessary notice as laid down herein, will, if conditions permit, find an ice-breaker in the position of the light-vessel. The ice-master will inform the master of conditions. If the master decides to proceed, a pilot will, if desired, be placed on board from the ice-breaker. At a suitable time the ice-breaker will, if necessary, lead the way in, and, in doing so, will make such instructive signals concerning the steamer's action as the ice-master considers desirable.

It should be understood that, when the ice-master makes such a signal, the master of a following steamer is free to use his discretion as to obeying that signal so far as considerations concerning the safety of his own vessel are concerned. It would, however, be well for him to consider what would be the effect of disregarding the signal if that disregard affected the safety of a third vessel.

It should be clearly understood that the Harbor Authority, under whose authority the ice-breakers operate, incur no responsibility in respect to accidents which may happen in the process of following an ice-breaker. A vessel accepting the services of an ice-breaker in the above conditions does so at her own risk.

PARTICULARS

Ice-breaking Signals

An ice-breaker leading the way and steamers following shall make use of the following signals:—

One short blast meaning I am altering my course to starboard.

Two short blasts " " " " " " port

Three short blasts " " " " " " My engines are going astern.

(a.) Can I pass ahead of you?

One long blast " (b.) (From an ice-breaker ahead) You are requested to pass ahead of me.

Three long blasts " Come on.

Five long blasts " Keep back.

A vessel requiring the assistance of an ice-breaker should make the following signals:—

By day.—A pennant with two balls beneath it; also a succession of one long and three short blasts on the whistle or siren.

By night.—Three lights in a vertical line one over the other not less than 6 feet apart, of which the highest and lowest are white and the middle one red; also a succession of one long and three short blasts on the whistle or siren.

Pilots and masters should make a special point not to call upon an ice-breaker to perform any work in connexion with vessels under their charge except such as is actually needed. The ice-breakers will otherwise be unduly hampered in the carrying out of their general routine work.

Ice-breaker acting as Light-vessel

When acting as a light-vessel the ice-breaker will show—

By day.—A black ball at her masthead.

By night.—Five minutes of flashing with her searchlight every 15 minutes.

During foggy or thick weather a gong will be sounded at intervals of one minute when the fog signal of a vessel in the neighbourhood, showing that she is under way, is heard.

Pilots

Masters are warned against the danger of taking their vessels over the Taku Bar during the winter season without a pilot.

Inward-bound vessels may obtain a pilot from the ice-breaker acting as a light-vessel.

Notice by Agents

Steamer agents at Tientsin should give the earliest notice possible to the Harbour Office concerning the following:—

(a.) Date and time of steamer's departure from Chefoo, or Dairen

(b.) Time of steamer's expected arrival off Taku.

Ice Information

Ice telegrams, giving information of the ice conditions at Taku, Chinwangtao, and—as far as can be ascertained—in the Gulf, will be sent daily from Taku and Chinwangtao and will be posted at the Harbour Offices at Chefoo, Taku, and Tientsin. They will also be sent to Dairen.

Masters of steamers are requested to co-operate in this matter by reporting the ice conditions met with to the Harbour Masters at Tientsin, Chinwangtao, and Chefoo immediately on arriving at one of these ports. Such reports will be posted.

To facilitate the making of these reports a special book of forms will be supplied on application to any of the Harbour Offices mentioned.

Masters of steamers are further requested to co-operate by making it a routine practice to signal to passing steamers the ice conditions experienced. The following special signals should be used for the purpose

Ice Signals

The nature of the numbered signals is given in Part III.

Part I.—Signals concerning Taku and the Gulf.

Signal No. 1.	No ice.	
" " 2.	Ice conditions favourable.	At Taku Bar.
" " 3.	" " " " " "	
" " 4.	" " " " " "	
" " 5.	" " " " " "	
Signal No. 6.	No ice.	
" " 7.	Ice conditions favourable.	In the Gulf.
" " 8.	" " " " " "	
" " 9.	" " " " " "	
" " 10.	" " " " " "	

Part II.—Signals concerning Chinwangtao.

The following signals are to be made in conjunction with a square flag or a red light at one of the mastheads:—

Signal No. 1.	No ice.	
" " 2.	Ice conditions favourable.	At Chinwangtao.
" " 3.	" " " " " "	
" " 4.	" " " " " "	
" " 5.	" " " " " "	
Signal No. 6.	No ice.	
" " 7.	Ice conditions favourable.	Off Chinwangtao.
" " 8.	" " " " " "	
" " 9.	" " " " " "	
" " 10.	" " " " " "	

Part III.—Nature of Signals.

The signal numbers correspond to certain "dots" and "dashes" as shown hereunder. These "dots" and "dashes" can be signalled by one or the other of the following means:—

- By short and long blasts on the steamer's whistle or siren.
- By short and long flashes by a signal lamp.
- By a hoist of flags in which "dots" are represented by any square flag and "dashes" by any pennant.

Signal No. 1.

" " 2.

" " 3.

" " 4.

" " 5.

" " 6.

" " 7.

" " 8.

" " 9.

" " 10.

These signals, if made by blasts or by flashes, should be repeated several times while the vessels are passing.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

W. FERD. TYLER,

Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 13th November, 1916.

Week-end Fires

Firemen working about the ruins of the Nanjing Road fire of Saturday came across the body of one of the shop assistants reported lost Sunday afternoon. One other assistant is still missing. The Brigade has spent a busy three days responding to fire alarms in all sections of the Settlement. Early on Sunday the Sinza watch tower reported a fire in the direction of North Chekiang and Soochow Roads, Nos. 2, 4 and 7 Cos. responded and, on arrival, no fire could be found, but a glare was noticed in the vicinity of Sinza Road.

The Brigade proceeded on and a shop (No. B.2083) near the junction of Sinza and Park Roads was found to be in flames and doomed. No. 7 Co. was first to arrive and damped down the shops on the opposite side of the road, which were endangered and Nos. 1 and 4 Cos. dealt with the shops on either side.

After about 15 minutes work, the fire was practically extinguished. The outbreak evidently originated at the back of the premises and burst towards the front. A woman, through the staircase being cut off, had to drop from the first floor and was so injured that she was taken to the hospital.

No. B. 2083 (a small cigarette and sundries shop) was gutted, whilst No. 2082 (a sack shop, insured for Tls. 1,500) was very badly damaged on the first floor and Nos. B. 2081 (a general store), 2084 (a salt fish shop) and 2085 (a drug shop) were damaged on the first floor and roof.

A telephone message was received on Sunday evening to a fire at Chekiang and Peking Roads. A station call was given and Central Cos. turned out. On arrival at the supposed whereabouts of the fire, no trace of the outbreak could be seen, but the fire was later found to be at V. 2006, off Amoy Road—the Anglo-Chinese Cotton Manufacturing Co.'s premises—where four or five bales of ginned cotton had been on fire. The outbreak had been dealt with by the staff of the mill with their own appliances, before the arrival of the Brigade.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the S. M. R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dairen were Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hurry.

Copies of the latest edition, No. 85, of Montgomery Ward and Co.'s Catalogue have just been received at THE CHINA PRESS Office for distribution among intending purchasers, and persons who have already written in for copies may now obtain same. A few more copies of the catalogue are available, and those interested, who have not yet applied, should call early in order to be sure to secure one.

Lieut. S. S. Sellick, late of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., and the Engineer Company, S. V. C., is reported wounded.

Mr. G. H. Cole is giving a lecture before the Union Church Literary and Social Guild tomorrow evening on "Electricity and Magnetism." Some interesting and unique demonstrations are promised.

An important notice to mariners, issued by the Coast Inspector's office, relating to winter navigation of Taku Bar and the Haiho, and the system of supplying information concerning ice in the Gulf of Pechili, will be found on page 8 of this issue.

Miss Jessie Ackerman will give her second lecture under the auspices of the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A., this afternoon at 5.15 in the Chinese Y. M. C. A., 120 Szechuen Road, her topic being "After War Conditions in the Countries Now Engaged in War." Tickets may be obtained at either the Y. W. or Y. M. C. A.

Opium valued at \$50,000 was found on the s.s. Salamea on her arrival at Hongkong on November 4. The ship was bound for South Africa calling at Mauritius, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Fourteen more afternoons were allowed in the Mixed Court, yesterday, for the hearing of evidence in the Japanese murder cases.

A Tokio message says that four national banks, not of the Quintuple Group, are now negotiating a loan with China unofficially. A conference of bankers will be held at London in the beginning of December, after which official negotiations are expected to be opened.

GOVERNMENT CANTEENS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 11.—The contract system for regimental canteens in the United Kingdom, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, Bermuda and other stations abroad has been abolished and replaced by an official organisation—the Regimental Institutes. It is proposed to acquire the plant and stock of the contractors, which is valued at 12,000,000.

AGREE ON REPATRIATION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 11.—An agreement has been reached between France, Switzerland, Spain and Germany regarding the repatriation of numerous inhabitants of the occupied territories.

TIMES RAISES PRICE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 12.—The Weekly Dispatch states that the price of The Times will be increased to 1½d. on November 20. Other leading daily papers will probably follow suit.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, November 13, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 23.00

Shanghai Lands Tls. 91.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, November 13, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Langkats Tls. 23.00 cash

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.25 cash

Consolidated Tls. 3.75 cash

"BICKERTON'S"

ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS.

103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven

minutes from Bund by trams, which

stop at the door. Strictly first-class

cuisine under the personal super-

vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,

separate baths, with hot and cold

water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

35 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Hanoi, Peking, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.), Fochow, Medan, Tavey (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund. Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankeou, Pnom-Penh.

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT, Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman]
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Calcutta, Lyons, Canton, London, Shanghai, Fochow, Malacca, Sourabaya, Hankow, Manila, Tientsin, Harbin, Nagasaki, Tsingtau, Hiole, New York, Yokohama.

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund. Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Hanoi, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan-Hongkong, Tsingtau, Chendse) Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chefoo, Nicolayovsk, Yokohama, Dalny (Dalrae-O-A).

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia, and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes:

J. JEZIERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality. Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100. will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot. General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LEON, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1854.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 40,000,000

Capital Paid-up " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshin, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liayang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sinaifu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tieling, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: National City Bank Building, 55 Wall Street, New York

London Office: 34 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .. U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,331,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Gulden 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)

Reserve Fund—Gulden 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong, Babel, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Telang-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description. Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 5% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital H. \$1,357,859

Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUON, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 552,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kanai, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Ceylon), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 5753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kuangping Tael 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at noon.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Amusements

VICTORIA THEATRE

SHOWING

for

THREE NIGHTS ONLY

14th, 15th and 16th Nov.

and

Matinee on Saturday, 18th

THE

GREATEST MASTERPIECE

JULIUS CAESAR

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 15	10 P.M.	Boston & New York	Egremont Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
15	10 P.M.	Tacoma etc.	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
16	10 P.M.	New York via Panama	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
18	10 P.M.	Tacoma	Itokushima maru	Jap.	C.M.S.N. Co.
18	10 P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
18	10 P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	10 P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
18	10 P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
18	10 P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
18	10 P.M.	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
22	10 P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
22	10 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
24	10 P.M.	San Francisco	Empress of Russia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
24	10 P.M.	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 14	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
14	1.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	1.00	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
16	1.00	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	1.00	Nagasaki	Potliva	Rus.	N.Y.F.
18	1.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Yamato maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	1.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
20	1.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec 3	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Kurea maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 17	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Cle M. M.
17	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
17	P.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
18	P.M.	Genoa	Marionethshire	Br.	J.M. & Co.
18	P.M.	Liverpool via Cape	Onia	Br.	B. & S.
18	P.M.	Liverpool via Hongkong etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	P.M.	Liverpool via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
18	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Amazona	Fr.	Cle M. M.
18	P.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	Glen Line
18	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	B. & S.
18	P.M.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
18	P.M.	Liverpool via Cape	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
18	P.M.	Liverpool via Hongkong etc.	Kamo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	P.M.	Liverpool via Cape	Pelex	Br.	B. & S.
18	P.M.	Liverpool via Hongkong etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	P.M.	Liverpool via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
18	P.M.	Liverpool via Cape	Phenius	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 14	A.M.	Foochow	Hainchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
14	1.00	Hongkong, Canton	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
14	1.00	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
15	1.00	Singapore, Hongkong, Canton	Choyang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
15	1.00	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangshing	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	1.00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br.	B. & S.
15	1.00	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
15	1.00	Takao, Foochow via Keelung	Koboku maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	1.00	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
15	1.00	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Luchoo	Br.	B. & S.
15	1.00	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Korea maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
15	1.00	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
15	1.00	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	1.00	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
15	1.00	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Empress of Russia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 14	A.M.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Tamshun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
14	1.00	Newchwang	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
14	1.00	Newchwang	Hunan	Br.	B. & S.
14	1.00	Newchwang, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
14	1.00	D.L. direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
14	1.00	Wensaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
14	1.00	Wensaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
14	1.00	Wensaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
14	1.00	Wensaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Polina	Rus.	N.Y.F.
14	1.00	Wensaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
14	1.00	Wensaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengling	Br.	B. & S.
14	1.00	Tientsin via Tsingtao	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov 14	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
14	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
14	M.N.	do	Tehshing	Br.	Geddes & Co.
14	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
14	M.N.	do	Foyang	Br.	B. & S.
14	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14	M.N.	do	Tales maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
14	M.N.	do	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 12	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	ONCW
Nov 12	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2861	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NCSW
Nov 12	Chinwangtao	Kungping	1742	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov 12	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1816	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Nov 12	Hongkong	Monteagle	3953	Br.	C.P.O.S.	
Nov 12	Dalry	Sakaki maru	348	Jap.	S.M.R.	WW
Nov 12	Hongkong	Kwangshing	1866	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 12	Hongkong	Onia	5810	Br.	B. & S.	
Nov 12	Hongkong	Egremont Castle	3843	Br.	Dodwell	WTW
Nov 12	Ankang	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	
Nov 12	Swatow	Taihu maru	879	Jap.	Sato Shokai	
Nov 12	Swatow	Yunnan	421	Br.	B. & S.	
Nov 12	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Nov 12	Swatow	Yusang	1228	Br.	J.M. & Co.	
Nov 12	Hankow	Kiangwan	460	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 12	Swatow	Chekiang	133	Br.	B. & S.	CW
Nov 12	Japan	Yechigo maru	1615	Jap.	Sato Shokai	
Nov 12	Japan	Bai shigen maru	490	Jap.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 1	London	Kaga maru	808	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	Hankow etc.	Shanghaigwan	2225	Jap.	N.Y.K.
12	Hankow etc.	Takung	880	Jap.	B. & S.
12	Hongkong Canton	Chiyen	1201	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
12	Chefoo, Tientsin	Rsang	1127	Br.	J.M. & Co.
12	Hongkong, Canton	Yigochow	265	Br.	B. & S.
12	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	945	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
12	Hankow etc.	Taihu maru	1825	Jap.	N.Y.K.
12	Hankow etc.	Tamsul	919	Br.	B. & S.
12	Japan	Nyansa	4184	Br.	P. & O.
12	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	244	Br.	K.M.A.
12	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
12	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
2	Oct. 25	Cruise	Ajax	Am. Aux.	830	8	81	Powers
3	Oct. 25	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am. Cru.	9216	30	562	Day
4	Oct. 21	Cruise	Kicano	Am. g-b.	620	8	96	Friggs
5	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am. Cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
6	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am. g-b.	370	2	47	Carter
7	Oct. 25	Cruise	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	370	6	54	Clarke
8	Oct. 21	Cruise	Wilmington	Am. g-b.	1392	8	169	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decade, the Japanese gunboats Pushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from N. Y. K. Wharf on Wednesday, Nov. 15 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru Captain T. Hajo, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, Nov. 16 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The Str. Kwangshing, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Korea Maru, will leave on Wednesday, November 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO AND NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. Passengers booked to all, pointed in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday. The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday. The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday. The C.N. s.s. Luhchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday. The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Sunday. The N.K.K. s.s. Poyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.M. s.s. Hsinling left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday. The C.M. s.s. Hsien left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday. The I.C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow and Foochow on Sunday. The I.C. s.s. Yusang left Foochow for Shanghai on Sunday. The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow. The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow. The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow. The I.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today. The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today. The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today. The K.M.A. s.s. Atsuta Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ningchow left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on the 11th inst.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Keemun left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on the 7th inst.

The P. and O. s.s. Karmala, connecting at Colombo with the s.s. Namur, which left Shanghai on Sept. 20, arrived in London on Nov. 11.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao, from Ningpo:—Miss Mancel.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking, from Ningpo:—Mrs. Edwards.

Per C.M. s.s. Taishun, from Foochow:—Mr. and Mrs. Blix, Mrs. Livingston, and Messrs. J. Frost and Stebbe.

Per I.C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, Miss D. Ferris, Messrs. J. A. Smith, R. A. Dunn, John J. Reich, A. J. P. Macz, Mr. and Master King.

Per I.C. s.s. Choyang, from Canton:—Mr. and Mrs. Da Matta and 3 children.

Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle from Hongkong:—Mrs. W. G. Briggs, Miss E. Briggs, Mr. H. P. Lopes, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Masters C. and J. Thomson, Mr. R. Joseph. In transit:—Mrs. J. H. N. Mody, Mr. C. Young, Mrs. P. J. Drake, Miss H. Van Patten, Mr. J. M. Zimmer.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mr. and Mrs. Barden, Mr. and Mrs. Hurry, Mr. and Mrs. Slacker, Mrs. and Miss McKell, Mrs. Perkhoroff and 2 children, Mrs. Hudrassen, Miss Lythgoe, Miss Johnson, Miss Jensen, Mr. Fookan, Mr. T. Hirata, From Tsingtao:—Sister Pozzan, Sister Paola Vanotti, Mr. W. M. Reeves, Mr. T. F. Langland, Mrs. Sabinski and 2 children, Mrs. Henzlen, Mr. K. Kubo.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Nov 9	Hongkong	Alma	459	Br.	J. M. & Co.	10 p
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bombela	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Nov 1	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.	14. D.
Nov 11	Japan	Chikugo maru	1440	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NKYW
Nov 12	Hongkong	Choyang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Nov 11	New York	Eurymedon	182	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Dec 2	Nankins	Fortuna	127	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Nov 12	Hongkong	Gleniffer	431	Br.	On Line	CMLW
Nov 10	Swatow	Hunan	1943	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 11	Chefoo	Hsinchi	1885	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 5	Native Customs	Ichi maru	680	Jap.	M.B.K.	9 p
Nov 5	Swatow	Justin	1778	Am.	B. A. T.	B.IH
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D.
Oct 27	Hankow	Kiangzoo	1698	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 11	Chefoo	Koonshing	3235	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 11	Hankow	Kiangyung	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 11	Hankow	Kuato	924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 11	Wenzhou	Kwangchi	705	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 12	Swatow	Kalgan	1134	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 12	Swatow	Lman	1352	Br.	B. & S.	CNW P
Nov 12	Hankow	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 16	Hankow	Melrose	1692	Ger.	Melders	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Melrose	1692	Ger.	Melders	NGLB 1
Nov 12	Hankow	Nanyang maru	968	Jap.	N.Y.K.	9 p
July 10	Tsingtao	Sikela	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	B IX
July 10	Hongkong	Sikela	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	
Oct 30	Hankow	Sumatra	1076	Jap.	N.Y.K.	LPDUW
Nov 11	Chefoo	Tungchow	2008	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Nov 11	Hankow	Taihu maru	1756	Jap.	N.Y.K.	LPDW
Nov 12	Hankow	Tehshing	987	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Nov 12	Hankow	Tungchow	475	Br.	C. I. & E. Co.	
Nov 12	Hankow	Talshun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 12	Hankow	Tucktoo	970	Br.	J.M. & Co.	HW
Nov 11	Hankow	Whangtze	1746	Chi.	C. S. S. Co.	NSCW
Nov 12	Hankow	Wienking maru	1495	Jap.	N.Y.K.	TKDD
Nov 11	Japan	Yoshima maru	3817	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WD
Nov 11	Chiuwangtao	Yushun	1078	Chi.	C.M.S.N.	OD

Auctions

A Consignment of Household Requisites, Woollen Under-clothing, etc.

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Today, the 14th instant,

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Ladies' Hand Bags, Combs, Hair
Brushes, Shoe Polish, Tool Chests,
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Coffee Mills, Reading Lamps: large
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Fire Place, etc., etc.

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All articles are new and are sold to
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METALS AND SUNDRIES**

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)

SHANGHAI

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930.

Address: 8a Peking Road.

11677

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC., beg to announce

that they have moved from the 3rd and 4th

floors of No. 6 Kiukiang Road, to their new

offices on the 5th floor of the same building.

CORPORATION SEALS

AND LETTER-HEAD

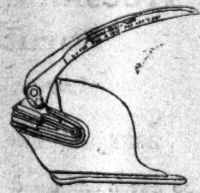
EMBOSSERS

Interchangeable Dies

\$12.50 to \$25.00 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.



TO LET

Unfurnished room, with

bathroom attached, at

17 Nanking Road, from

December 1st.

Apply to

Frederick Ezra & Co.

2-A Kiukiang Road.

11633

KIANGWAN RACES

18th November, 1916.

FIRST SADDLING BELL

at 1.00 p.m.

Entrance Tickets:

\$1.00 each.

Special Trains:

12.40 p.m. 1.20 p.m.

2.00 p.m. 2.10 p.m.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

International Recreation Club.

11618

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching

Hardware and Metal Merchants

Government Contractors

Materials of every description

for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always

in stock

Our entire stock is from well-

known manufacturers, and our

prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please

apply to—

68-69 North Soochow Road,

Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

EDUCATIONAL

Small Classes in English,

Mathematics and other subjects

will shortly be held by Foreigner,

Graduate in Arts, experienced in

teaching Private Pupils, Schools

and Colleges: Excellent Testi-

monials: Time, 7.30/9.00 a.m.

and 6.00/9.00 p.m.: Terms Taels

5 per month per subject: Apply,

Mr. Mistry, 6 Boundary Terrace.

11633

ATTENTION

Eider-Down Quilts,

All-Wool Blankets,

Swiss Lace Curtains,

Towels and Sheetings,

also

Real Harris Tweeds,

Donegal Tweeds,

Homespun and Fancy

Tweeds are offered

at very low prices

at

H. G. HILL & Co.

129 North Soochow Road

(2 doors from General Hospital)

'Phone No. 2240

**SECOND 5½% RUSSIAN
INTERNAL SHORT TERMED
LOAN OF 1916.**

Rbls. 3,000,000,000.00
reimbursable at par on the
14th of October, 1926.

Subscription to the above loan is
opened in Russia on the 14th of
November up to the 26th of Decem-
ber, 1916.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of

Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan will not be converted

before the date fixed for reimburse-

ment.

Coupons are payable in Russia

half yearly on the 14th of April

and 14th of October.

Interest on the above Loan runs

from the 1/14 of October, 1916—

this is to be taken into consideration

when subscribing and added to the

price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank and its

Branches in China, Japan and

India are ready to accept applica-

tions for the above named loan.

Special favourable rates will be

quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to

Petrograd free of telegraphic

charges and commission. The

Bank is ready to give every facility

to subscribers in the shape of ad-

vances against the Bonds.

L. JEZERSKY,

Manager.

11588

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE

No. 5 Broadway.

CHEESE

Swiss

White

Triumph

Limburger

11589

FOR SALE

About 100 lbs. knitting wools,

Beehive, etc. Apply to Box

No. 114, THE CHINA PRESS.

11622-N 18

International Recreation Club

31st and 32nd Gymkhana

Meeting.

18th and 25th Nov.

Entries close at 6 p.m. on Tuesday,

14th November, at the Club

House, 126 Bubbling Well

Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon

application, from the under-

signed.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

11597

IF YOU WANT YOUR